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Transfer of Four Ships To Panama Flag Barred; Germany Spurns Peace

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 14, 1939

Ship Transfer Ruled Detrimental to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Maritime Commission refused today to permit the transfer to Panamanian registry of four steam screw vessels owned by the Pacific Steamship Corporation.

The firm is in process of liquidation under the Bankruptcy Act, the Commission said, and the transfer would be "detrimental to the best interests of the United States."

Von Ribbentrop Replies to Neutral Sovereigns

BERLIN (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today informed Belgian and Netherlands envoys that Germany's reply to the joint mediation offer from the lowland Nations would be a polite "no."

The formal reply to the offer made Nov. 7 by the Queen of the Netherlands and the King of the Belgians will be sent to The Hague and Brussels with instructions to German envoys that it be presented tomorrow, informed sources said.

Herr von Ribbentrop was said to have stated that Germany's reply was based on answers already made by Britain and France which, he said, rendered peace impossible at this time.

British Warships Sink Two German Freighters

Sea warfare was renewed suddenly with the reported sinking today of five British vessels and two German merchantmen. Three of the British craft, including a unidentified destroyer, were believed to have struck mines. A British merchant vessel sank off the South England coast following an explosion, and a British trawler was sunk by a U-boat.

British warships sank two German merchantmen in an undisclosed location after the German crews had scuttled the ships. Sinkings now total 120 vessels aggregating 489,117 gross tons.

Conflicts in the news resulted from a German air raid on the Shetland Islands. The German High Command reported "a probable hit" on a British cruiser; the British Admiralty reported "no damage."

On the western front, the usual patrol work continued, with air reconnaissance. Yesterday's raids on Paris were not repeated.

On the diplomatic front there were only two major developments. Germany forecast a "polite no" to the Belgo-Netherlands mediation offer. Finnish delegates, their talks over Russian demands deadlocked, departed from Moscow without comment.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, and 7.

Wage Examiner Rejects Apparel Makers' Demand

WASHINGTON (AP)—A demand for discontinuance of a minimum-wage hearing affecting 650,000 workers in the apparel industry was rejected today by Trial Examiner Thomas Holland of the Wage-Hour Division.

He declared reasons for requesting discontinuance of the hearing were not "sound legally." His rejection still left the threat of an appeal to the courts hanging over the proceedings.

The apparel manufacturers had demanded a halt in the proceedings until President Roosevelt appointed an administrator to succeed Elmer F. Andrews, resigned.

OTTUMWA, Iowa (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board hearing which Examiner John T. Lindsay said was the first in the Nation to be held on the petition of an employer opened here yesterday. The Iowa Poultry Producers' Marketing Association asked the Board to decide whether an American Federation of Labor or Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, both of which claim majorities, had the right to represent its workers.

Vanguard of Soviet Troops Enters Lithuania

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—Russian troops, vanguard of a force of 20,000, moved into Lithuania today in accordance with the Soviet-Lithuanian Treaty signed Oct. 10. The treaty gave Russia the right to establish army garrisons in the Baltic country.

A regiment of artillery arrived at Alytus and motorized troops waited at Gaizunai, near Kaunas. Soviet cavalry was moving into Prieny. The strongest garrison will be quartered at Nowovileika, near Vilna (Wilno).

French Flier Heads Across South Atlantic

RIO DE JANEIRO, Argentina (AP)—Airfrance announced that Paul Codos, French long-distance flier, took off here yesterday on a 2,761-mile substratosphere flight to Dakar, Senegal, French West African colony. M. Codos radioed "All well," but Airfrance said the time of his departure was undisclosed because of European war conditions.

Polish Premier Forecasts Nation's Comeback

LONDON (AP)—Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, expressed confidence today that the Allies would win the war and that their victory "will bring Poland back to life again as it was before." General Sikorski came to London to confer with British officials.

Chicago Consumers Organize For Department at City Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A consumers' department in the City Government where complaints can be registered against rising prices is the next objective of an organization of consumers here. Representing some 70 groups, mainly trade and civic, with a membership of some 80,000 people, the permanent committee which grew out of a recent conference is determined to do something about safeguarding the public against war profiteering, according to the chairman, Mrs. Alice Treleaven.

When other things go wrong people complain to the City Hall, these consumers maintain.

But where is a person to register his complaint when the cost of living goes up? the consumers argue.

They point to the experience of a civic-minded woman who was disturbed the other day about rising prices. She telephoned the City Hall. Not knowing who or what department to ask for she merely stated, "Prices are going up." The switchboard operator replied, "You want to talk to Mr. So-and-So." This man listened to the beginning of her story and told her he would be glad to transfer her to "Mr. Somebody Else." After being switched around several times the woman was soon back again on the first man's wire.

When hearing the same voice the second time, the man said, "Woman, what's the matter with you?"

"I'm trying to tell you that the prices are rising. Everything is going up," she reiterated.

"Ah—now," he said quite undisturbed, "Just keep your shirt on. They'll go down again."

Experiences like this have convinced the consumers that they need in Chicago some kind of a department similar to the marketing division in the New York City Government where the consuming public can register complaints. Moreover, they are asking the City Council here to set up a committee to hear both sides of the question of rising prices, Mrs. Treleaven said.

Chicago has had a steeper rise in prices than any other large city, she pointed out.

The World At Your Fireside

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Winter Really Comes To Shivering N. E.

Brr-r-r. Winter, which had been lurking around that proverbial corner, has descended on New England, causing people to bring out extra blankets and puffs and converting otherwise docile automobiles, caught unprepared, into steaming chargers.

Temperatures ranged from 10 to 19 degrees below freezing today with one 10-below-zero reading reported atop Mt. Washington. At Boston an early morning reading of 21 degrees was reported by the Weather Bureau as being the lowest for this date since 1905, when the mercury hit 16.

Continued cold today with rising temperatures tomorrow are forecast.

Religious Goal For Nation Set By Protestants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 — The world must return to deep religious, spiritual, and ethical values if it is to avoid "a state of cynicism, vulgarity, brutality and malignity," according to Dr. James Rowland Angell, President-Emeritus of Yale University.

Speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the International Council for Religious Instruction and the Religious Education Foundation at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday, Dr. Angell urged support of a nation-wide campaign for religious education in the schools to be conducted by the two organizations.

The religious program, backed by 41 Protestant denominations and 30 state councils, aims to reach an additional 15,000,000 children throughout the nation and to provide a better training for a large number of Sunday School teachers.

"We are living in a world in which a very large part of the most intelligent and vigorous youth is being subjected to a type of training which is instilling into them what is essentially a nationalistic religion, violently antagonistic to Christianity as we know it," Dr. Angell said.

"This is true in what we used to call one of the most cultured nations of Europe. You can keep soldiers out of a country, but no one has found a way to keep out ideas. Ideas know no boundaries.

(Continued on Page 20, Column 4)

New Deal Eyes Insurance Plan As Pension Aid

Low-premium annuities would be offered by Government under new proposal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Federal old age retirement benefits that would carry the Government into a form of low-cost insurance, are being considered by the New Deal as an amplification of its social security program and an answer to the widespread demand for greater security for elderly people.

This demand has been expressed in the Townsend movement, and more recently the "Ham-and-Eggs" drive, just defeated in the election last week in California. The new Administration program would be a partial reply to these pension drives and might touch tens of thousands of people prepared to make regular savings to give them independence in their old age.

Evidence before the Temporary National Economic Committee has convinced some New Deal advisers that this is an opportune time to propose the program, and that life insurance companies might cooperate, depending on the terms which were offered by the Government. The tentative program calls for small annuities of $1,200 or less sold by the Government at premiums that might be 30 per cent below those charged by the private insurance companies.

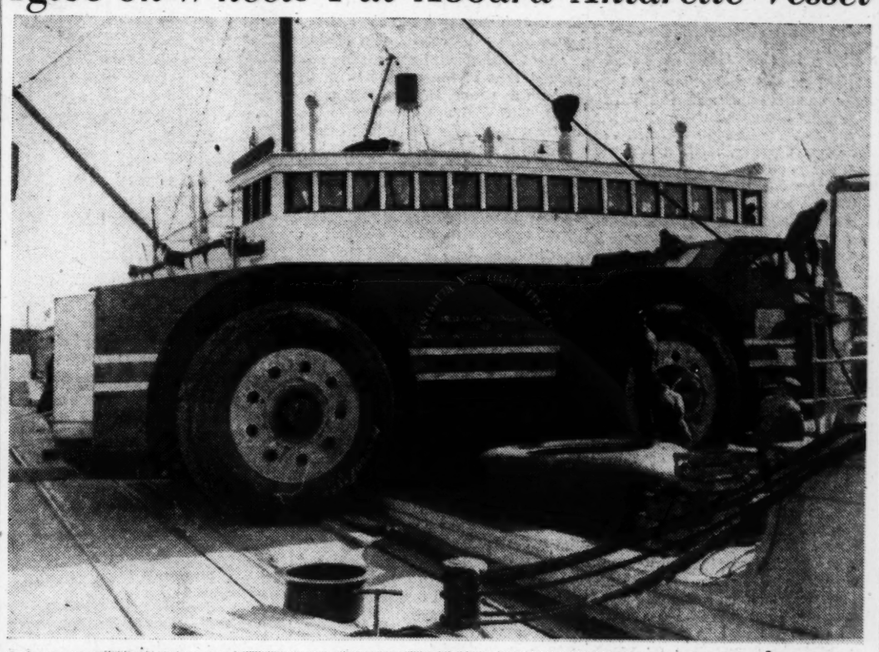
Sponsored by Wagner

The legislative program would be handled in Congress by Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman of the Senate Banking Currency Committee, and would amplify the present federal security program with which Senator Wagner had so much to do. According to Senator Wagner, a high insurance official with whom he discussed the program raised no objection to the idea.

Testimony given before the Committee June 16 by Dr. Arthur Hunter, chief actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, H. R. Bassford, actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Gerhard Gesell of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Igloo-on-Wheels Put Aboard Antarctic Vessel



By a Staff Photographer

From Army Pier to North Star

Upper: The 37-ton snow cruiser of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, truncated by the removal of its 10-foot spare-tire rack, is shown being rolled onto the fore deck of the North Star, at the Army Pier in Boston, a few hours before the expedition vessel was scheduled to sail. Lower: The tire rack is being removed to make the big, mechanical dog sled fit on the vessel's deck.

The North Star, supply ship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's third antarctic expedition, will sail from Boston at 6 a. m. tomorrow, Lieutenant Commander Isak Lystad, skipper of the vessel, announced this afternoon.

Although noon today had been

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Cabinet 'Rift' On Argentine Trade Treaty

Secretary Wallace's family magazine presents view Secretary Hull has called 'spurious.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The larger diplomatic aspects of the prospective trade treaty between the United States and Argentina were brought to the fore here today, with word from the mid-West that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's family magazine, Wallace's Farmer, has charged that the trade negotiations "go beyond foreign trade into the realm of international politics."

The impending agreement, the magazine states, is designed to 'sweeten up" the Argentine Government which is the "chief obstacle" to the solidarity in the West for which the State Department is laboring. "Only by taking a quantity of her farm products that would be disastrous to our own farmers can we hope to overcome that (Argentina's) jealousy by that route."

The magazine called for a "realistic approach" to the problem through development of trade in non-competing products. Secretary Wallace disclaims any responsibility for the editorial policy of the magazine while on leave of absence from its editor's chair, and today declined to comment citing only his published statements in support of the Hull trade agreements policy in general. But the magazine is known to reflect his views closely, and it is presumed that Mr. Wallace is taking this route, rather than direct criticism, to suggest that in his view the trade negotiations contain political ingredients not essential to the Hull trade program, and which the farmer backing of the magazine does not wish to endorse.

Hull Hits Criticism

Secretary Hull as late as last week defended the Argentine agreement as "vital" to the trade agreements program, and denounced what he termed to be "spurious" and "unsupported" criticisms raised in the mid-West. It is not presumed here that two such courteous officials as Secretaries Wallace and Hull would engage in a public controversy over such an issue, but an important difference of opinion appears to exist.

Argentina, due to its competing farm products—wheat, meat, corn, wool—has to look outside the Americas for its "bread-and-butter" markets. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 with its effective embargo on Argentine meat is criticized in Buenos Aires as containing an exclusion measure under the guise of a sanitary provision. Repeated efforts to remove this difficulty have failed.

Mutual discrimination and retaliation has therefore marked the course of Argentine-United States trade. Commercial competition has combined with a variety of other factors to place Argentina at cross-purposes with the United States in several Inter-American Conferences.

A successful reciprocal trade agreement, although limited in its expressed terms to economics, would unquestionably improve Argentine-United States political relations.

It is significant that Argentina today accords its maximum trade benefits under the so-called most-favored-nation arrangement, both to Germany and Britain, and trades equally freely with Italy which is a key transshipment point for Germany at the present time. The United States, meanwhile, has been reduced to the third status of Countries under Argentine regulations, against which discriminations are imposed on an average of three quarters of the mutual trade.

Larger Question Involved

The trade negotiations at Buenos Aires cannot fail to involve the larger question of whether Argentina will hold out for a brand of neutrality in the Americas which will treat commerce with Germany in fact, as well as in legalistic form, impartially. They cannot fail, also, to revolve around that parallel delicate question as to how far the United States shall assume leadership in wh t is bluntly called "Hemisphere defense" by Army strategists here and by President Roosevelt himself.

The position of the United States with respect to these questions of high policy is a dual one. Secretary of State Hull has labored endlessly and with the most scrupulous consideration for the wishes of Argentina and the other sovereign powers of Latin America, toward joint negotiated decisions rather than decisions made under pressure diplomacy. Mr. Hull more than any other person embodies the most gracious aspects of the good neighbor policy in this respect.

But Mr. Hull, as has been repeatedly demonstrated in the past, is not the singlehanded master of American foreign policy. While he talks "solidarity," the Army goes ahead vigorously courting the Brazilian Army which is the chief continental competitor with Argen-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 2)

Intimate Message from Washington

Open Season Is On in Politics and Candidates, Near Candidates and Presidential Barkises Are on the Move

From the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Presidential politics is definitely astir in both major parties. The open season has come. Fully half a dozen candidates aspiring for the highest nomination have organizations at work, and some of them are riding the Pullmans, campaigning. Soon it will be 1940, and the race will be in earnest.

The present auguries are for confused and uncertain fights in both parties. No men on horseback have emerged. The polls leave unsatisfying pictures. It is one of history's ironies that the next eight months, which may be crucial in the evolution of world affairs, are certain to be marked by intensive political maneuvering within the United States, to be followed by four months of sharp campaigning. Only by this time next year will things be ready to settle down again. That is the price the United States pays for its form of government.

The paramount political factor is the third term. Will President Roosevelt make the attempt? In the somewhat nonpartisan atmosphere of the first weeks of war, it seemed quite possible that the third-term movement would gain strength, with the Nation demanding a man of experience in the White House during the prospective grave crisis. But as time has passed, party rivalries have begun to reappear. It is apparent that the third term will be vigorously resisted within the Democratic Party. President Roosevelt's intentions are completely concealed. Nobody can have better than a shrewd guess, and the shrewdest observers are saying: "It is quite possible that the President will run, but it's a little less than likely."

Statements for the third term such as that made at San Francisco yesterday by Former Senator William G. McAdoo appear part of a campaign to keep the trial balloons flying. In all probability, they are not inspired by Mr. Roosevelt himself, but are voluntary efforts-to-please on the part of eager New Dealers. Mr. McAdoo has received much at the New Deal table, the latest success being exemption of the Pacific Steamship Lines which he heads from the operation of the Neutrality Law. Mr. McAdoo's political authority is far from being so great as it was in 1932, when he turned the California delegation from John N. Garner to Mr. Roosevelt and clinched the nomination.

The Colorful Texan

There was a flurry over the weekend about the Garner candidacy—a bit of stage-managed publicity in which the Texan's campaign manager announced his candidate was in the race to stay, whether the President ran or not, and that Mr. Garner was seeking the nomination itself, not simply power in the convention.

Well, despite the announcement, we shall see what we shall see. The most astute political management now operating in either party is behind the Garner drive. The Vice-President has more personal appeal than any of the other candidates—more distinctiveness, more color. He typifies a rustic American ideal which may well fit right in with the mood of the people. And yet it seems incredible that Mr. Garner could be the Party nominee: the arguments of age, of certain personal habits, of an ultra-rustic uncouthness in public life, of a lifetime of political maneuvering, would all be used against him. His candidacy is almost as much of a paradox as the President's is a puzzle.

Paul V. McNutt's agents are still in the field, although working more quietly now that he is in the Administration. He is the leading compromise candidate if the President's followers block a real anti-Roosevelt leader and are unable to nominate a man of their own. If the President shows unexpected weakness, Senator Burton K. Wheeler is a likely candidate who has been doing a lot of exploring.

Still the Big Three

On the Republican side, Messrs. Dewey, Vandenberg, and Taft are still the big three. Mr. Dewey leads the polls, yet he has done nothing in the public eye for months, and his youthful inexperience would seem to be a handicap in days of crisis. An effective Dewey organization has been set up, complete with research staff (or "brain trust") and soon the New York County Attorney is expected to start speech-making, to reveal his ideas on large affairs for the first time.

Senator Taft, starting this week for the Pacific Coast, has the most active Republican organization, headed by David Ingalls, former Assistant Secretary of Navy, and John H. Hollister, of Cincinnati, former Representative in the House from Ohio. The group is going after delegates in the good old-fashioned way, by hard-shell organizers. Senator Taft obviously has a real chance for the nomination. He is a "safe" man, and that may be the decisive factor in the end.

Senator Vandenberg has deliberately chosen the role of mystery, eschewing organization, affecting indifference toward the nomination, he expects to make his own headlines and get his delegates therewith. He wants to be distinctive, to arouse curiosity, and to avoid dulling the public interest by excess of zeal. Maybe these unusual tactics will work; in any case, Senator Vandenberg is another of the serious candidates. In spite of the polls, he is probably the likeliest Republican.

Hoover and Landon in Line

Former President Hoover cannot be ignored as a candidate, nor can Alf M. Landon. The farther the pendulum of reaction swings, the nearer it comes to vindicating Mr. Hoover, and on the basis of sheer logic the Republicans would have difficulty finding a better candidate. Moreover, Mr. Hoover has warmed-up many contacts of his own in recent weeks, and he has an extensive if rather quiet organization from coast to coast.

Former Governor Landon has asserted repeatedly that he will not be a candidate. Nevertheless, many people are pointing out that he was a very appealing loser, has steadily gained stature since 1936, and in numerous ways would be an excellent compromise. He cannot be ruled out.

Nor, probably, can we dismiss numerous other lesser Republicans with large aspirations. Chief of these is Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, who is also out on the road pressing his candidacy. Perhaps he is taken more seriously outside Washington than in, but few here rate his prospects highly. In similar category are many Republican Governors: the New Englanders: Saltonstall, Baldwin, Aiken, and Vanderbilt; or Governor Bricker of Ohio, or Governor James of Pennsylvania. To tell the truth, the favorite-son drive behind these men is really aimed toward the Vice-Presidency. Avowedly with this object, a representative of Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire is in Washington today seeking Vice-Presidential mention.

In short, the political sweepstakes are open, the field is large, the outlook confusing, the importance imperative.

Erwin D. Canham

Concept of Armistice: World Bares Its Heart

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether or not November 11, 1939, is to be the last Armistic Day, as some say it should be, it will distinguish itself from all the previous 20 Armistice Days as the time of a remarkable outpouring of the hearts of the great democratic nations.

Never, surely, in Britain's history, has such acknowledgment of fundamental error in the Empire's policy been uttered by all the leading newspapers, and never has a great Nation shown itself so fully determined to revise its ideals, find the sound moral course for the future and foreswear all others, as did the British people through their press on this wartime Armistice Day.

After reading the candid self-criticism of the great London dailies, there would be little need to ask for a statement of war aims, as far as the British public is concerned. They stand revealed in every line of these powerful editorials.

Not only are the war aims made clear, but they have the effect of throwing into bold relief the essential difference between the war aims of the British Empire and France and the attitude of the United States as revealed in the press and the Armistice Day addresses.

Views Differ Vastly

The outward similarity in the Armistice rites—whether at the Arlington National Cemetery, at the Eternal Light in Madison Square, at London's Cenotaph or Westminster Abbey, at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, on Ottawa's Parliament Hill, at Canberra, or by the tomb of 16,000 unknown soldiers at the front in France—no longer covered the varying points of view beneath.

Between the United States, which is not immediately threatened, and Britain, the Dominions, and France, which are fighting for their existence, the differences are

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Dr. Woolley Finds Rift in War Clouds

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 14

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President-Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College, sees "the change in the attitude toward war" as a rift "in the heavy clouds overhanging the world today."

In an address opening the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Dr. Woolley said a "realization not only of the horror but also of the futility of war has made greater progress within the last 25 years than in all the preceding centuries."

"The dread of war, the sense of its futility," she said, "are in marked contrast with the attitude in 1914. The statement, 'In war today neither side wins,' has become commonplace."

Dr. Woolley cited "increased emphasis on the moral and the spiritual" and a "trend toward spiritual unity."

Germany Uses U. S. Factories Located There to Help in War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Several hundred million dollars of American capital invested in huge American branch factories in Germany are helping Reichsführer Hitler to carry on his war against Britain and France and are causing some uneasiness among high officials here.

The situation is leading to careful inquiry into the policy of establishment of American factories abroad.

The plants, branches of vast corporations like General Motors, Ford and National Cash Register, were constructed before the Nazis came into power. In 1933, a reliable authority estimates, they were valued at $300,000,000.

Since then their valuation has greatly declined owing to numerous Nazi restrictions on operations and profits and a prohibition against the export of their profits to the United States. Nevertheless, some of them are still tremendous plants employing thousands of workmen.

In the last few years the German Government has placed overseers in the plants with such wide powers that there is a question in official quarters here as to whether the factories are actually under American control.

Before the war began, they were thoroughly integrated into the German economic system and are now working, just as are German factories, in producing whatever materials are required for the pursuance of the war.

The Administration was concerned about the plants even before the war started. The chief reason was the fact that products from the plants were competing seriously with goods made in America. Originally, the branches were established to supply the German and nearby markets, but the German economic authorities forced them to export to other countries so as to provide Germany with foreign currency. They began to export millions of dollars worth of products annually to Latin America.

It is acknowledged that American branch factories also exist in the countries fighting Germany and may also be assisting those countries in prosecuting the war.

War Causes Big Shift Of Britain's Workers

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14 — Impact of war on the internal economic life of Britain has suddenly put thousands of men and women in unexpected jobs — thousands of others out of employment—causing among individual members of the community a sort of profit and loss account that almost defies analysis as yet.

It is, however, receiving close attention from various authorities, who expect to see a balance struck in due course and, indeed, to see unemployment practically eliminated by the absorption of any workless surplus into war-occasioned work of one kind or another.

Partly, this upheaval problem is one of trading activities hit by the cessation of demand along certain lines, the difficulty of obtaining supplies and effecting deliveries, and the diversion of personnel into national service. Partly, it is one of government restrictions imposed on account of emergency conditions, and partly it is one of sudden redistribution of trade, owing to mass migration out of the cities under the evacuation scheme devised to secure greater safety for the civil population, especially the children, in the event of air-raids.

A secondary aspect of the same nation-wide problem concerns the apparent disproportion of wages between civil and military forms of service. To take a simple case, the experience of two gardeners on the same estate who, after the Munich affair, discussed with their employer the advisability of joining the Territorials. He said he thought it was just what a man should do. Well, one of them did. The other didn't. And, as a result, one is now a private in the army, earning two shillings a day, while the man who stayed at home, advantaged by the sudden labor shortage in certain lines, was offered and accepted a considerably better paid job.

He Pays Big Price

The Territorial, more than any other type of fighting man, illustrates this particular phase of the question in its acutest form. For he, more often than not, is a man who had a satisfactorily paid position in civil life and in peacetime was doing his voluntary army service as a spare time hobby. Now he is a professional soldier on the two shillings a day plan, with, in the case of a married man, an allowance for his wife that may be microscopic compared with her normal housekeeping budget.

Conscription widens the application of these conditions to include all physically fit men between the ages of 18 and 41. It is realized, of course, that sacrifices must be made by one and all in time of war, but the question now so widely debated is: Is it right that the serving citizen should in so many cases be heavily penalized financially, compared with many of the people forbidden to serve because they are in "reserved" occupations? Compared even with people serving whole-time on the "Home Front" as Air Raid Precaution workers and so forth.

One way in which the financial problem is being solved for many persons is that adopted by firms such as the big banking houses, which adjust for their employees on service the difference between their service pay and their former salaries. This in itself emphasizes the unfortunate plight of those whose employers cannot or do not adopt such a course, and gives weight to the widely expressed opinion that the most equitable arrangement would be for civil jobs to be paid at rates corresponding to the scale in the Services. Making due allowance, of course, for the fact that civilians have to feed, house, and clothe themselves.

Not Regarded Feasible

Advocates of this scheme suggest that people should be paid according to what might be described as the rank they hold in their occupations, and the yardstick of remuneration would be the nearest corresponding rank in the Services. Clearly, such a scheme could be only approximate and would be complex to administer. But the very fact that it finds expression emphasizes how the character of war has changed and how deeply the "nationalizing" of hostilities has affected public thought.

While statistics show more or less exactly how the outbreak of war affected the employment question in regard to workers registered under the National Unemployment Insurance Scheme—there was a decrease of 76,000 in the number of workless men and youths and an increase of 175,000 in the number of women and girls—the disruptive effect of war's outbreak on persons not so insured, such as "black-coated" workers and professional men and women, remains a matter of conjecture.

The war interrupted many summer holiday plans and the first economic shock was sustained by hotels and boarding houses. Numbers of these suffered hardships, too, through evacuation or when commandeered at short notice for government purposes. Directly "black-outs" became the order of the day—or rather of the night—the restaurant trade fell away.

Meanwhile, public entertainments shut down, to resume later under severe restrictions. Sudden spending caution among the public made retail sales so few that various big stores were tempted to dismiss employees wholesale. Newspapers, reduced to a meager shadow of their former size, and feeling the pinch of lost advertising, cut down staffs in some cases, and cut down heavily on outside contributors in all. Threatened with a decline in normal demand, other industries—textile trades and the automobile business, for example—also discharged work people. And so the tale could go on.

Another Side of Picture

On the other side of the account, the credit balance of employment was considerably increased by sudden demands upon the coal, iron, steel, engineering, and shipbuilding industries. One effect of this was to restore promise of prosperity to the distressed areas of South Wales and the industrial North of England. Some light industries also showed a steep upward graph as the nation grappled with such unprecedented problems as putting "black-out" material over all its windows and buying portable containers for its gasmasks. The demand for indoor games increased apace, as, with public amusement curtailed and streets in inky darkness, people reacquired the habit of entertaining themselves at home of an evening.

Problems of a special kind were set by the evacuation which gave to rural districts the unusual experience of benefiting at the expense of the city. A simple instance in this connection shows a little East End candy store about to close its doors while a village shop sells more sweets in a day than formeriy it could sell in a week.

This "profit and loss account" of industrial activity has set the country another task, to ensure that, during the time of upheaval in the employment market, skilled laborers who might be useful in essential war industries, are not drawn off into nonessential trades. To obviate this, Parliament has given Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, together with an advisory panel of employees' and workers' representatives, wide powers to control the engagement or dismissal of industrial labor.

The Ministry of Labor is also engaged on a nation-wide census of skilled workers who are at present jobless. In this way it is hoped to ensure that Britain's essential industries are kept going at optimum efficiency during a period when severe shortage of skilled labor is expected.

HOTEL McALPIN

"A Great Hotel"

IN NEW YORK

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BROADWAY AT 34th ST.

ONE SHORT BLOCK FROM THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION

Under KNOTT Management
JOHN J. WOELFLE, *Manager*

King and Queen Brave Blackout

LONDON, (AP) — For the first time since their coronation, King George and Queen Elizabeth braved London's blackout Nov. 13 to visit the movies and saw newsreels of the King decorating airmen, the Queen radiocasting, and the British propaganda film "The Lion Has Wings."

An animated cartoon was added by the management after hints the King would like to see one.

Eduardo Chibas Shot

HAVANA (AP)—Eduardo Chibas, National Revolutionary Party candidate for the Constituent Assembly, was found shot in his automobile on Havana's outskirts Nov. 14. Señor Chibas, a supporter of Cuba's so-called strong man, Col. Fulgencio Batista, was the first victim of violence in the campaign.

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Taft Sees Peril Of War in Path Of Democrats

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14 (AP) — Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio says the whole philosophy of the Democratic Party leads toward involvement in the European war.

"By 1940, it will be perfectly apparent that if the people wish to remain at peace, they cannot trust the power of peace and war to the Democratic Party for four years," the Republican leader told the Community Forum last night.

"After his election, Wilson did not keep us out of war. Roosevelt cannot be re-elected, and no Democratic candidate can be elected, on the ground that he kept us out of war. The Republican Party is the peace party and it will be the peace party in the election of 1940."

Invited to speak on issues of the coming presidential campaign, Senator Taft declared that the domestic policy of the Roosevelt Administration contained a far greater threat to the future happiness of this country and its people than any improbable involvement in the European conflict.

He denounced deficits and continued national spending beyond income and warned that the nation was rapidly approaching the debt limit of $45,000,000,000 and that Congress "will doubtless be forced in the next session to increase that debt limit by the President's threat to issue greenbacks under the emergency inflation bill if the increase is refused."

"Every previous President has felt a moral obligation to pay his expenses as he went. Only this Administration is absolutely irresponsible. It is an insane policy . . . immoral in teaching the people they can get something for nothing. No nation has ever continued it without inflation of the currency, the destruction of savings, and the whole breakdown of its economic system."

The Senator said the elections last Tuesday showed that a "growing distrust of New Deal policy still exists," and that "I am one of that school of thought that believes the third-term question will not be an issue in 1940."

Browder Credits Russians With Smashing Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Soviet Russia has smashed the Italian-German axis and shown the way to world peace, thereby relieving the United States of a "dangerous and intolerable situation," Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, told a wildly cheering crowd of about 22,000 persons who filled Madison Square Garden here last night.

It was a rally of Communists and their sympathizers for the threefold purpose of celebrating the twenty-second anniversary of the Soviet Union, showing their sympathy and confidence in Mr. Browder, and to raise money for his defense against passport fraud charges.

Mr. Browder denied that the Russian-German nonaggression pact had split the Communist Party in the United States and stressed that the write-in vote of 50,000 citizens in the New York City election a week ago was proof of his Party's vitality.

He denied he had urged Socialism through revolution in his speech in Boston last week, and declared his remarks had been "widely misinterpreted."

Denouncing the European war as "an imperialistic conflict" on both sides, Mr. Browder declared the people could get no good out of it, but, instead, "misery, starvation, oppression."

"We demand the stopping of this war," he said. "We warn that the people who suffer from this war will not be patient, but will be prepared to take the decision into their own hands if their present statesmen do not stop the war. We point out that in Europe this means that the war can only have the effect of placing the Socialist revolution on the order of business as a practical question."

Mr. Browder admitted that the American workers were not ready for Socialist reorganization. His most critical utterances were against the first encyclical of Pope Pius XII, which, he charged, contained a direct attack upon the fundamental American principle of separation of church and state. He held that this might have a serious effect upon public life here if it were followed up with practical efforts and proposals.

Reliefers Shun Plan For 'Work Habit'

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A few hundred of the thousands affected by Pennsylvania's "work or get off relief" program apparently prefer to get off relief.

The State Department of Public Assistance reported Nov. 14 that 425 direct relief recipients had failed to report for jobs since Pennsylvania began a unique plan designed to "restore the work habit." The program, under an Act of the 1939 Republican-controlled Legislature, requires employables receiving direct aid from the State to work on assigned projects or forfeit their weekly relief checks.

Pending action on appeals, relief officials did not say how many of those who did not appear for work had been stricken from relief rolls. Jobs have been found for about 15,000 of the State's estimated 215,000 employables on relief.

The Department reported that 111 relief recipients refused jobs last week on the State relief-work program, the WPA or private projects.

Oh, For the Life of a Turkey Sampler!

Wide World

Where Every Day Is Like Thanksgiving Day

Here are some of those fortunate folk whose job it is to sample turkeys, properly roasted, so they can tell the rest of us which are the best birds. They are in the Home Economics Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. Left to right: A. R. Lee, associate in poultry husbandry; S. J. Marsden, turkey expert in charge of breeding; Miss Jessie Lamb, student assistant in the Bureau of Home Economics; Mrs. Fannie Walker Yeatman, food specialist of the Bureau, and Mrs. Adele B. Freeman, food specialist. The turkeys are all ready for knife and fork.

Sit or Stand to Carve a Turk— It Takes 'Swing' to Make It Work

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—This is a Thanksgiving story for men only—men who never have been able to decide whether to carve the turkey from the sitting or standing position.

The Department of Agriculture has made a long study of the situation, and has decided that either attack will do. However, don't try to mix the two. A change of pace is fine for baseball and football, but it won't do for the dining room.

The Department says that many a man has messed up the festive bird and has received frowns and wifely admonition when it really wasn't his fault.

The Cook Can Help

After the turkey reaches the table the cook no longer has jurisdiction over the bird, yet she can be a big help if she will remember to:

1. Put the bird on a big platter—every man needs space.
2. Hold the garnish to a few well-placed sprigs of parsley—don't hinder the carver with a lot of comestible interferences.
3. Keep the water glasses away—too many wives limit their husband's working area by placing the tumblers too close to his elbow.

Assuming that the stance is optional, from here on the carver is on his own. Responsibility for the sharpness of the knife, says the Department, is definitely the man's. He also has the choice of the position of the turkey when set before him.

Point-to-Point System

Some men have trouble working from the broadside position. They should choose the point-to-point system.

Few men have trouble with the turkey legs; it's the wings that throw them. Remember—the place to cut is usually much farther toward the center of the bird than you think.

With the wings off, the breast is ready. The Department indorses cutting it with a "slightly swinging motion down and away from the carver."

In other words—it doesn't mean a thing if you don't have that swing.

The reason this advice is given so far before Thanksgiving is that the Department urges a practice or warm-up period—not necessarily on turkey. The ottoman will do, but you'd better start tonight.

McAdoo Finds Wide Support Of Roosevelt's Renomination

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Former Senator William Gibbs McAdoo expressed belief today that President Roosevelt, whose nomination he helped obtain in 1932, would be nominated and "overwhelmingly elected" for a third term in 1940.

The former Senator, returning from Washington, declared "there was a general consensus" that the President would be the Democratic nominee next year.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, and now Chairman of the Board of the American President Steamship Lines, said he would support the President for a third term.

In 1932, Mr. McAdoo as head of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, broke the voting deadlock when he delivered the delegation votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt. The delegation had been pledged to John Nance Garner, now the Vice-President.

Mr. McAdoo's political remarks were appended to a statement concerning the status of the American President Lines but obviously were intended as more than an afterthought.

"Naturally," the statement said, "I discussed this question (of the next President) with a number of outstanding Democrats (in Washington). There was a general consensus that Roosevelt will be the nominee in 1940. Who is there comparable to him in experience, wisdom, and high human ideals, and who so well as he can direct the affairs of the American people in the great crisis now confronting civilization?"

Phoenix Civic Affairs Improve; $1,614,000 New Housing in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Things are looking up for City of Phoenix. Reasons: It is on a cash basis; it is about to become much larger; a $1,614,000 slum clearance program is about to become a reality.

In the last eight months $350,000 of back bills have been paid. No provision was made for their retirement in the current budget, which became effective July 1. But between July 1 and Nov. 1 tax collections were $150,000 more than for the corresponding period of 1938. Rigid economies have been practiced to raise the money necessary to liquidate outstanding accounts.

The City's bonded indebtedness is being reduced from $9,250,000 to $8,090,000 in the current budget year. This will mean a saving of $70,000 a year in interest.

A Supreme Court decision has removed the last legal obstacle to an expansion program instituted two years ago. No accurate estimate has been made of the population living in the areas now to be annexed, but it may run to 20,000 or more. Taxable wealth will be correspondingly increased.

Good progress is being made in the slum clearance project, which includes units of 150 homes for persons of Caucasian extraction, 225 for Mexicans and 135 for Negroes. Protest has been made against the location chosen for the 150-home unit, however. The Phoenix Housing Authority proposes to place it in East Van Buren Street. It is expected that the Federal Housing Administration, which is lending 90 per cent of the $1,614,000, will settle the controversy soon enough to avoid any delay in construction.

Japanese in California Greet Admiral Osumi

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Thousands of Japanese greeted Admiral Maneo Osumi, senior flag officer of the Japanese Navy, when he arrived Nov. 12 from Italy aboard the liner Hakona Maru.

Admiral Osumi, former Japanese Naval Minister and member of the Supreme War Council, started last July for Berlin as guest of Reichsführer Hitler to attend the Nazi Party convention at Nuremberg. The war interrupted his plans, and so he visited Italy instead. He said Japan would remain neutral in the present European war.

One Dress Limit Imposed by Nazi Clothing Ration

BERLIN, (AP)—A stricter system of clothes rationing was introduced Nov. 13, limiting men to one suit, one shirt and five pairs of socks a year. Women were allowed one suit, one morning dress and six pairs of stockings annually.

The system, retroactive to Nov. 1, operates through coupon cards similar to the ration cards already in use.

Five different colored cards were issued, one each for men, women, children from two to three years old, boys from three to 14, and girls of the same ages.

For each item of clothing used, the individual was given 100 points annually with the exception of children two to three years old who received 70 points. Women's suits count 66 points and men's suits 60.

One Dress Enough? Expert Says So

WASHINGTON (AP) — Modern manufacturing processes and mixtures of fabrics have eliminated the necessity for women to have different dresses for different occasions —in the opinion of one Government economist.

Testifying at a public hearing Nov. 13, N. A. Tolles, chief economist for the Wage-Hour Division, said the distinction between street, house, and party dresses had been "obliterated."

He explained the cotton dress had become "a styled article suitable for street, work, play, and occasions demanding the most formal type of apparel.

"At the same time," he added, "the silk dress has been cheapened by the intermixture of cotton and wool so that the regular dress now serves all purposes."

Under NRA, he told a trial examiner at a hearing on minimum wages for the apparel industry, "code administrators were unable to tell the difference between the two types when they were demonstrated."

Air Raid Safety For 10,000 Fish, Churchill Offer

LONDON (AP)—In case of air raids on London, the problems of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, will be complicated by 10,000 tropical fish.

Mr. Churchill, a fish fancier, has offered sanctuary at his Kent country home for that number of specimens owned by Mr. Stanley Plater, a London fish expert. There are seven lakes there in which Mr. Churchill keeps his own fish.

Mr. Plater said that the first Lord spends much of his spare time with his fish.

"He calls some of them by name, feeds and tends them himself," Mr. Plater said.

No-School Penalty Chosen by 35 Boys

GLENDALE, Calif. (AP) — Accompanied by parents and guardians, 35 Glendale boys came before Police Judge Frank Lowe, Nov. 13, on charges resulting from a three-hour Halloween riot in which some 2,000 youths stopped downtown traffic, hurled vegetables and deflated police car tires.

Judge Lowe offered them their choice between prosecution by juvenile authorities and cancellation of all school privileges until Jan. 2 with the further provision they return home daily by 5 p. m.

Most of the boys chose the second course.

Seventeen other youths, over 18, face trial next Thursday on charges of inciting a riot and not dispersing on order of police.

Franco's Halt on Rome Visit Laid to Rift Over War Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 14—Behind the continued postponement of Gen. Francisco Franco's visit to Rome is reliably understood to be a little matter of unsettled accounts.

Within an appropriate time after conclusion of the Spanish war the question of unpaid bills was taken up. Delegates from both sides met around the customary green baize table. The Italian delegates handed over first the bills for machine guns, airplanes, ammunition, and such other tangible objects supplied to General Franco for the use of his own armies. These the Spaniards accepted without any question.

Next the Italians presented a bill for the payment of Italian troops serving in Spain. The Spanish delegates opened big innocent brown eyes very wide indeed and said, "but no, those were all volunteers and surely you couldn't insult volunteers by paying them like mercenaries."

Then, while the Italian negotiators were still trying to readjust their equilibrium the Spanish remarked that they had a little bill to present on their own, a matter of the cost of rebuilding 350 Spanish villages destroyed by the drive on Barcelona in the final stages of the war. They referred pointedly to the fact that this drive had been carried out on the insistence of the Italian Government and against the desire and intention of General Franco. At that point negotiations broke down, and General Franco postponed his trip to Rome.

The bill for damage to Spanish towns in the Barcelona area confirms a rumor at the time that the final advance on Barcelona in force was not contemplated in General Franco's plans. By that time the Caudillo was so confident of ultimate victory that he was anxious to finish the war with a minimum of physical damage to his country. But Rome, being well aware of the trouble brewing in the north of Europe, wanted to finish it up quickly and insisted on a drive against Barcelona involving severe aerial bombardment from the Italian naval base in the Ballearics which resulted in heavy physical damage to Barcelona and the surrounding smaller communities.

Cats to Pilot Torpedoes? 'Twould Be a Catastrophe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — High officials of the Navy—who are getting all kinds of unsolicited defense advice—have received a suggestion that beats all others—by a cat's whisker, at least.

The man who offered this defense measure wrote that he had made a long study of torpedoes and cats. Torpedoes, he added, were often unreliable—cats are always reliable.

The thought of a torpedo which costs thousands of dollars being fired at an object and not hitting the mark because of faulty aim, or the mark getting out of the way, caused him considerable anguish, he said.

The answer, he explained, was to train cats to ride the torpedoes and to steer them to their marks. As a feline fancier and one who had done wonders with cats, he said he was sure that it could be done.

His idea was not to have the cat ride the torpedo bareback, so to speak, but to have a sort of cat-cabin attached to each missile.

The cat would ride in comfort this way—that is, until the torpedo met whatever object the cat and the United States Navy were shooting for.

If the Navy should find that one of its enlisted cats was afraid of the water, he said, the Navy could switch to monkeys

"Monkeys," he wrote, "are not as reliable as cats, but they are not afraid of water."

Officers are afraid they will have to reject both the cats and the monkeys. For one thing, the man didn't suggest what rank they should carry in the service.

Austin Lists G. O. P.'s Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A warning to Republicans not to "hinder, impede, and weaken" the present Administration in Washington in carrying forward the foreign policy laid down in the Neutrality Act and the proclamations of the President in connection with it featured an address by United States Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, at the opening of the fourteenth annual season of the School of Politics of the Women's National Republican Club here today.

"In my opinion," Senator Austin said, "such conduct on our part would tempt the voters of America to sacrifice the wise precedent of limited terms for the Chief Executive in both the Democratic nomination and the subsequent election.

"Resistance of public opinion to the charges that the Administration now uses the present foreign policy as a means of covering up selfish purpose, failure in the domestic program, and for the express purpose of promoting a third term is a logical consequence of preponderant faith in that policy. That resistance would be made by many Republican votes swinging against the candidate making the charges."

Senator Austin saw the duty of the Republican Party clearly outlined as follows:

"First, we should help to maintain the unity now existing in our country upon the present foreign policy so long as it is applicable;

"Second, we should advocate freedom of this Government to change its attitude in the light of changed contingencies according to the interest of America;

"Third, we should preserve our traditional right of independence or freedom from external political control;

"Fourth, we should abstain from present attempts to reform the sanctions for world peace, and concentrate definitely on the specific purpose of keeping the United States out of war;

"Fifth, we should aggressively attack the domestic agencies and instrumentalities of centralization which excite grave concern about Republican liberty."

Senator Austin saw the present foreign policy of the Administration as "representing a preponderant sentiment of a well-informed people ready to respond to the call of duty in defense of American security, but intent upon not becoming a belligerent in European and Asiatic wars."

Mrs. Roosevelt Thinks Any Regime In U. S. Would Try to Keep Peace

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—They fired a steady stream of questions, left and right, at Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night and the President's wife met them all with replies as ready as her smile.

Nearing conclusion of her lecture tour, Mrs. Roosevelt finished her prepared talk to an audience of 3,500 at the Essex County Town Hall Forum and then the Chairman asked if there were any questions.

There were:

"Do you believe a change of administration at this time would affect the possibility of retaining peace in America?" was the closest anyone came to the third term issue.

"No, I don't," Mrs. Roosevelt answered. "I believe any administration would do its best to keep this country at peace."

"When should the United States act as intermediary for peace?" was another query.

"At any time it looks as though the United States could act effectively; when a real desire for peace is shown."

"Under what conditions should the United States join the Allies?"

This brought an instant "I don't know" from Mrs. Roosevelt. "I believe that is something up to the people of the United States to decide."

"Must 'capitalistic influences' be eliminated before an enduring peace can be established?"

Mrs. Roosevelt was smiling broadly now.

"I don't think so. However, it is the duty of capital to show its proper interest in the people."

What were Mrs. Roosevelt's views on the transfer of United States ship registrations to that of other nations?

"It somehow goes against the grain to see the seamen of this country being forgotten by shippers who are more interested in making money. . . . An attempt should be made first to place ships on other American routes so American seamen could keep their jobs."

To the question of a referendum on war, Mrs. Roosevelt said she was opposed because it was "clumsy."

Rearmament: The President's wife would rather the money were used to better advantage, but "no one nation can let down in the arms race."

President's Greeting For King of Italy

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt cabled birthday greetings Nov. 13 to the King of Italy. He said:

"It is a pleasure to greet Your Majesty on your birthday and to express my sincere wishes for your happiness and for the peace and well-being of the people of Italy."

Historical Document

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Florida Historical Society has received a valuable letter as the gift of George A. Zabriskie of Ormond, Fla. This letter, signed by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain in 1492, contains instructions to the Spanish Army commander regarding annexation of the Province of Navarre.

The document is well preserved in a silk-lined leather case; it is one of the oldest letters ever brought to the United States.

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McReynolds Leads Court In Backing State Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—At long last, Associate Justice James C. McReynolds has handed down a Supreme Court decision on an important matter in which he was joined by every one of his colleagues: the affirmation of broad state powers over traffic in liquor.

As in recent years, the highest tribunal's majority swung slowly toward the liberal side, Mr. Justice McReynolds became what his liberal colleagues were long years before: the great dissenter. On virtually no decision affecting New Deal issues, did the Tennessee jurist refrain from opposition, at first with the court's majority, but latterly in a two-man or one-man minority.

Now comes an important case on which conservatives and liberals are united, and with singular appropriateness, the Chief Justice assigned its writing to Mr. Justice McReynolds. It was, so to speak, a gesture of noblesse oblige within the court's sanctum, where personal feeling sometimes has arisen in the past to trouble individual relationships. At last the State's rights views of Mr. Justice McReynolds—now the court's veteran in continuity of service—find affirmation by all of his colleagues on a specific issue.

Kentucky Law Upheld

The decision upheld Kentucky's alcohol beverage control law, and it placed a state's powers in this respect superior to Federal interstate commerce regulations. An Indianapolis, Ind., trucking firm had protested against requirements that liquor in Kentucky be carried by a "common carrier" instead of a "contract carrier." The firm had been unable to obtain license as a common carrier. Speaking from the emphatic body of law and decisions built up in the prohibition era, and still weighty in the statute books, Mr. Justice McReynolds said for all his colleagues:

"Without a doubt a state may absolutely prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants, their transportation, sale or possession, irrespective of when or where produced or obtained, or the use to which they are to be put.

"Further, she may adopt measures reasonably appropriate to effectuate these inhibitions and exercise full police authority in respect of them."

He added: "Kentucky has seen fit to permit manufacture of whiskey only upon condition that it be sold to an indicated class of customers and transported in definitely specified ways. These conditions are not unreasonable and are clearly appropriate for effectuating the policy of limiting traffic in order to minimize well-known evils, and secure payment of revenue. The statute declares whiskey removed from permitted channels contraband subject to immediate seizure. This is within the police power of the State, and property so circumstanced cannot be regarded as a proper article of commerce. . . .

Asked to Break Law

"In effect we are asked by injunction to allow a distiller to do what the statute prohibits—deliver to an unauthorized carrier; also, to enable a carrier to do what it is prohibited from doing—receive and transport within the State. . . .

"We cannot accept appellant's contention that because whiskey is intended for transportation beyond the State lines the distiller may disregard the inhibitions of the statute by delivery to one not authorized to receive; that the carrier may set at naught inhibitions and transport contraband with impunity. . . .

"The record shows no violation of equal protection. A licensed common carrier is under stricter control than an ordinary contract carrier and may be entrusted with privileges forbidden to the latter.

"Here the State law creates no discrimination against interstate commerce. It is subjected to the same regulations as those applicable to intrastate commerce.

"The Motor Carrier Act of 1935 is said to secure to appellant the right claimed, but we can find nothing there which undertakes to destroy state power to protect her people against the evils of intoxicants or to sanction the receipt and conveyance of articles declared contraband. The Act has no such purpose or effect.

"The power of a state to regulate her internal affairs notwithstanding the consequent effect upon interstate commerce was much discussed in South Carolina Highway Dept., v. Barnwell Bros., 303 U. S. 177, 189. There it was again affirmed that although regulation by the State might impose some burden on interstate commerce this was permissible when 'an inseparable incident of the exercise of a legislative authority, which, under the Constitution, has been left to the states.' In the absence of controlling language to the contrary—and there is none—the Federal Motor Carrier Act should not be brought into conflict with this reiterated doctrine."

Lick Cameras Keep Eye Set on Skies

Observatory of the 36-inch refractor gives itself to recording on plates behavior of universe.

Pathway to the Stars
Second of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Lick Observatory is far more than a way station on our pathway to the stars. It's quite a sizeable community at the summit of Mt. Hamilton. There is of course the cluster of domes and a turret above which spin the instruments for observing weather. Then off to the east on a sub-peak are homes. Even a school and a golf course is included, but no police department or calaboose, since everyone behaves himself.

From San Jose the 20-mile road to Lick starts upward almost as soon as the city is left behind. Long before the final grade is reached, the observatory buildings can be seen; and it seems as though we climb at least half a dozen minor peaks before reaching our objective. Tall, long-leaved pines with prickly cones as big as pineapples, frame many an excellent preview. Visitors are welcome daily except on Sundays, through the hours of daylight, and those arriving before 9 p. m. on Saturdays, (10 p. m. from May 1 to Sept. 1) are given an opportunity to view the objects in the sky whenever it is clear, using even the 36-inch refractor type telescope, second largest of its kind in the world.

More than 10,000 visitors a year are shown through the Observatory, and according to Dr. William H. Wright, director and astronomer, this courtesy causes only negligible interference with the research program. In fact, visitors and their natural unfamiliarity with astronomical fundamentals furnish a considerable portion of the humor even research men require.

There was one University Miss, for example, who called up of a Saturday night on long distance to say that inasmuch as the rain was coming down so hard, she guessed she wouldn't try to reach the summit that evening to look through the telescope.

Sometimes it's the astronomer, though, who is responsible for the humor. Once Dr. William W. Campbell, later President of California University of which Lick Observatory is a part, played host to more than 1,200 Epworth Leaguers from neighboring cities. At that time he was the director at Lick; and well after closing time, a large group still remained, waiting for a view of Saturn which rose about 1 a. m. Half asleep, so the story goes, and twirling the knobs of the 36-inch, he finally located the object and announced, "If you will kindly walk down the telescope, I will show you the Sanet Platurn through the staircase."

Astronomers, of course, are no longer the nocturnal workers they were in the days when Lick was founded. Very little visual observation is carried on. The telescopes of the world almost universally are fitted with cameras loaded with plates or film and set to patrol the heavens automatically.

Accordingly, the astronomer goes to bed nights, and the next day he develops his plates and studies them at leisure. This method gives a permanent record of stellar phenomenon from which researchers 100 years from now can work efficiently.

Mountain Monument Desired

Like many another Observatory, Lick owes its existence to a wealthy patron, James Lick, whose ambition it was to build the world's largest telescope. Though the bequest was for an institution and equipment "useful in promoting science," Mr. Lick's main purpose was to perpetuate his name in future generations. Originally a manufacturer of pianos, later investing heavily in California real estate, which paid heavy profits, Mr. Lick at first wanted to use a major part of his fortune for statues to be erected on heights overlooking the ocean.

His advisers however, among them Prof. George Davidson, persuaded him this would be utterly useless as a memorial. The public would be little interested, and wars and time might destroy them. Mr. Lick pondered and asked, "What shall I do with the money then?" From that moment on the observatory and the 36-inch refractor telescope slowly grew, first as an idea, then in actuality. Fourth and Market streets, San Francisco, was the first site chosen, then a peak 10,000 feet high in the Sierras, and finally, Mt. Hamilton.

The story of the great telescope Lord Rosse had built in Europe fired his ambition and he at first insisted on a refractor of six feet. It required long and patient explanations to get him down to about 40 inches, which was the diameter finally tried for.

A large part of the $700,000 James Lick provided for the Observatory went into the telescope. It was built by Warner and Swasey Company of Cleveland, and the lens was fashioned by the world's foremost lensmakers of that day, Alvan Clark and Sons in Cambridgeport, Mass.

Surpassed by Yerkes

Of course Lick's 36-inch is no longer the world's largest, but it still serves the purposes for which its intended, and practically every clear night finds it in use. Magnifications of the instrument range from 270 to more than 3,000 diameters, the power being used depending upon the object under study, and atmospheric conditions. Usually powers under 2,000 are called for.

Shortly after Lick's 36-inch refractor was set up, Yerkes Observatory was built, equipped with a 40-inch refractor, still the world's largest. It is highly improbable that it will ever be exceeded.

Not that larger telescopes won't be made, for they already exist, culminating in the 200-inch project. But all telescopes larger than 40-inches, and several that are smaller, are reflector types. It will be remembered that telescopes having an object glass are called refractors, while those which collect and focus light by means of a mirror, are reflectors. So far as astronomy is concerned, there seems to be no limit to the size to which reflectors can grow, but in refractors, the very weight of the lens causes distortions which multiply as the diameter increases.

With the lens completed, the firm of Warner and Swasey in Cleveland was chosen to build the rest of the telescope. Even the building was a model of perfection in its day. Since the telescope is some 60 feet long, supported in the middle, it was obvious that for observing stars low on the horizon, astronomers would be forced occasionally to climb a 25 or 30 foot ladder. Consequently there was built in the observation chamber an elevating floor which could be moved to the proper height for observing, by means of water power. Today many other observatories have copied the idea and even in the theater there are stages on which whole orchestras are raised or lowered out of the usual pit.

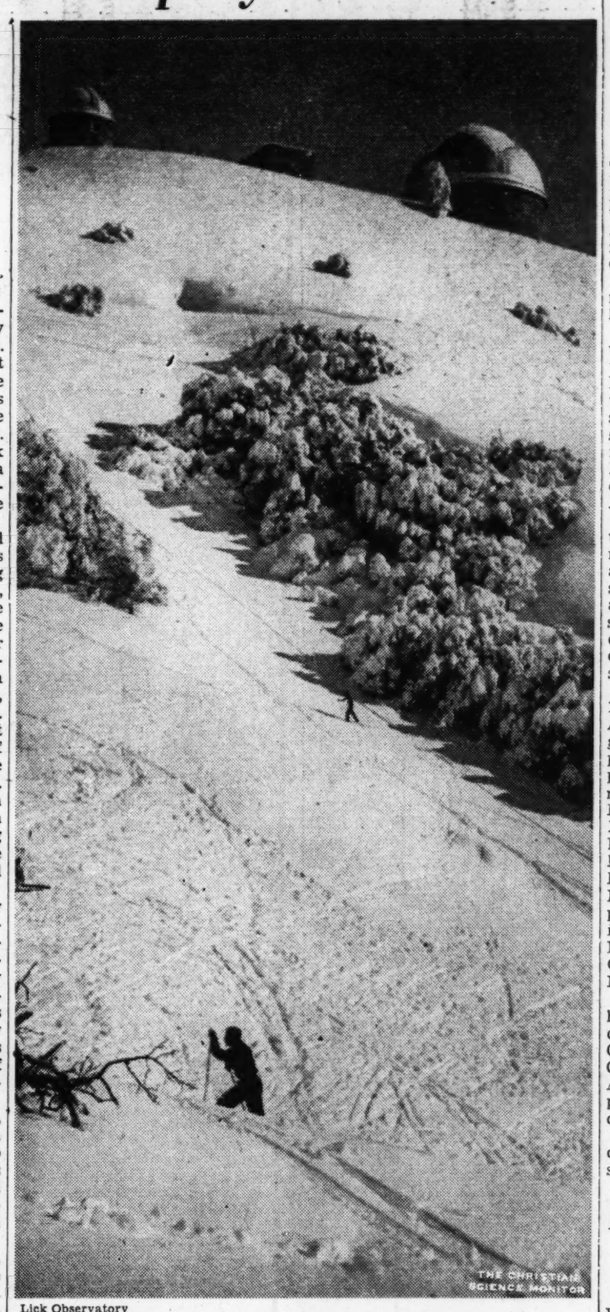
Jupiter's Satellites Detected

Although most of the work of a great observatory consists of systematically-planned observations that do not afford much popularization, even Lick has had its share of scientific "finds." Such was the discovery with the 36-inch in September, 1892, when the very faint fifth moon of Jupiter was found, a body only about 100 miles in diameter. Then in 1904, 1905, and 1914 three additional faint satellites of Jupiter were found photographically with the Crossley reflector. Some 33 comets were discovered here, including the first one ever found photographically. With the refractors, more than 4,800 double stars, stars so close together that they looked like one, have been found. These are always popular objects with the public. To see a blaze of stars or a galaxy where only a single pinpoint of light was visible to the naked eye, is a never-failing spectacle to awe the occasional visitor.

The morning we visited Lick was beautiful and clear, a perfect day for photography. Dr. Wright was in Philadelphia delivering a paper before the American Philosophical Society; and in his absence Dr. J. H. Moore, whose specialty is the study of stellar motions, extended every possible courtesy. We spent hours discussing rather technical astronomical researches, much of which had been "Greek" until Dr. Moore's patient tutelage gave much needed explanations.

An hour later our job was done and we had left the Observatory, fog settled down over the mountain and an army plane seeking a place to land crashed into the main building. In fact the fuselage penetrated more than half way through Dr. Moore's office-laboratory, where we had been seated a short time before.

Lick is mainly interested today in furthering our knowledge of the structure and evolution of the universe; seeking facts that can only be gained indirectly, data based upon accurate measures of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, the determination of their physical properties, such as mass, density and temperature and determination of their chemical composition. All such data are gathered from observing the apparent directions and changes in direction of planets, and the speed of stars and nebulae through space, and from analysis of the light they send us.



Lick Observatory

Where the Lick Telescopes Are Mounted
Midwinter view of slope leading to summit of Mt. Hamilton, Calif.

New York Fair Of '40 Assured Of Big Displays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—An industrial zone at the 1940 season of the New York World's Fair as large, if not larger, than that of the past season seemed assured nere today with the announcement that 15 major American concerns had put their signatures to 1940 participation contracts at a meeting at the Empire State Club here yesterday.

In addition to these concerns, which represent an Exposition investment exceeding $20,000,000, Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Fair Board, announced that six other companies had already signed 1940 contracts or had promised to do so. This means that at least 85 per cent of the privately owned industrial floor space at the Fair is already spoken for.

Mr. Gibson stressed, however, that the 1940 Fair would not be a mere repetition of the 1939 so far as the industrial exhibits went, since many of the concerns have announced they would spend large sums of money to expand their displays. Many of the proposed changes were described as "substantial."

The 15 concerns which signed 1940 contracts yesterday were American Telephone & Telegraph Co., General Electric Company, Johns-Manville Sale Corporation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Eastern Railroads Presidents' Conference, Petroleum Industry Exhibition, Beech-Nut Packing Company, Continental Baking Company, International Business Machines Corporation, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Glass, Inc., National Dairy Products Company, Elgin Watch Company, and Distilled Spirits Exhibit, Inc.

Other major exhibitors who have either signed or promised to do so include the Ford Motor Company, the General Motors Corporation, the United States Aviation Exhibit, the Carrier Corporation, and the Anthracite Industries.

Many spokesmen expressed complete satisfaction with 1939 results at yesterday's meeting.

Her 'Salient Pen' Wins 1939 Award

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Woman's Association achievement award for 1939 was presented Nov. 13 to Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, national and international political writer for The New York Times.

The award was presented at the 13th annual friendship dinner of women's business and professional clubs of New York City, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., New Rochelle, N. Y., and Danbury, Conn.

Miss Fannie Hurst, novelist, chairman of the jury of award, cited Mrs. McCormick for "making history in journalism" by recording history "with a sure and salient pen."

In her acceptance address, Mrs. McCormick told women leaders of Eastern business and professional life that "one of three things will happen" to produce a turning point in the European war.

"There might be an overturn in Germany which would enable the Allied governments to come to terms with a new government," she said. "This is what the British are banking on, and the bomb explosion at Munich is a sign that the cracks in the house that Hitler has built have reached the inner walls."

Another possibility, she said, was an economic and diplomatic victory resulting "in such a line-up of strength on one side that this round in the long fight for supremacy would be won before the guns go off."

Neutrals, seeing their trade and safety threatened, and their social systems endangered by war-produced economic strain, she said, "might rise up in their own defense and demand that the belligerents accept some sort of mediation before all Europe is reduced to ruin and chaos."

Mrs. McCormick is the author of "Hammer and Scythe," relating her experiences among the Soviets. She has interviewed Premier Mussolini, Reichsführer Hitler, Joseph Stalin, Anthony Eden, Leon Blum, and other dominating European figures.

4-H Membership

If all the 4-H club members in the United States were to march single file, all in one long line, that line would be more than 700 miles long.

Germany Freed World From Nitrogen Famine

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Among the laboratory secrets which gave Germany domination over many phases of life 25 years ago was one that went beyond even the wildest dreams of political isolationists in making today's nations self-sufficient.

It was the process of taking nitrogen from the air, invented by Fritz Haber and used commercially by Germany for the first time in 1913.

Nitrogen products are used in making explosives and among persons who contend that Germany precipitated the World War are some researchists who believe the Germans delayed the conflict until the Haber processes were perfected.

But today the Haber processes are everyone's property and the agricultural consumption of nitrogen alone has more than doubled in the past decade. Thus, as more and more fertilizer is spread on unfertile acres, nations avoid the necessity of importing their foodstuffs or procuring foreign exchange.

Old Methods Futile

For old methods of procuring nitrogen products from waste materials in steel mills could have supplied only a fraction of this demand. The importation of Chilean nitrate, America's sole source of fertilizer before the World War, would have demanded great amounts of foreign exchange.

Production of atmospheric nitrogen has increased from 100,000 tons in 1915 to nearly 2,000,000 tons today. By-product nitrogen production totals 370,000 tons, remaining at almost an even level in the past decade while Chilean nitrate production has declined steadily to only about 200,000 tons. This has happened in a world which a few generations ago knew only manure as a fertilizer.

American law permitted Germany to hold 5,000 patents in this country before the war on the air nitrogen fixation processes and on dyes which were badly needed for textile industries.

Germany held many of these patents, it was charged, simply to prevent anyone else making use of them in this country. One of the most dramatic events of the World War occurred in 1916 when America was suffering acutely from a shortage of these products.

Cargo Submarine

The cargo submarine Deutschland performed a feat no one had thought possible by crossing the Atlantic in 20 days to Baltimore with a $10,000,000 cargo.

The Deutschland dodged under eight British cruisers and destroyers waiting with guns ready for action outside Baltimore's Harbor and carried gold, nickel and rubber back to Germany. A few months later the Deutschland bobbed up at New London, Conn., after another 20-day crossing with a second $10,000,000 cargo. And again it returned safely to Germany.

The following year America declared war on Germany. The office of alien property custodian was established and all the German patents in this country were seized.

Many seized German patents had been filed in this country only a year or two before it entered the war. Thus, they would not have been available to Americans until 1932 or 1933, after the 17-year patent period expired, unless war had made their confiscation possible.

Hotel Exposition Provides Service To Help Purchases of Its Exhibits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—A Purchasing Advisory Service, designed to aid businessmen in the purchase of products on exhibition, is a new feature of the twenty-fourth annual National Hotel Exposition, which opened at the Grand Central Palace here yesterday for a five-day run.

Anticipating a substantial increase in hotel and affiliated business during the rest of this year and 1940, the exposition arranged the service so as to co-ordinate the interests of exhibitors and purchasers. Some of the exhibits are highly specialized and difficult to locate, while the volume of business inspired by the exposition in past years gives promise that the new service will be widely used, it was said.

More than $1,000,000 in equipment has been moved into the Grand Central Palace for the exposition, with more than 300 exhibitors represented. Reports show that each exhibit is costing from $2,000 to $5,000 more than at past expositions, while some of the larger firms show outlay increases up to $11,000.

According to Edward B. Ball, chairman of the Exposition Committee, the exhibit is the largest trade show of its kind and performs an invaluable service to industrial leaders, hotel, restaurant, club, railroad, steamship and airline men who wish to keep abreast of the latest advances in catering to the public.

Held under the auspices of the New York State Hotel Association and the Hotel Association of New York City, the exposition is expected to attract more than 45,000 executives from all over the world.

"Business among our exhibitors, and I know that they are a definite cross section of businessmen of the country, is definitely on the upgrade," Mr. Bell said. "All of the more than 300 exhibitors reached by our survey were optimistic, and their healthy attitude is reflected in the manner in which money is being spent to set up the exhibits and the caliber of the products on display."

Among those benefitting from the exposition are about 40 students enrolled in Cornell University's hotel management courses, who are acting as registration clerks at the Palace.

A full program of events, dealing with all aspects of hotel merchandising has been planned through Friday.

Of All Things . . . !

Captains Courageous

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Detective Captain William Metzger of Syracuse and Capt. Howard F. Beagle of the New York Central Railroad police stepped into an automobile after the Cornell-Colgate game at Ithaca yesterday and rolled toward Syracuse.

After riding about 30 miles Captain Metzger suggested turning on the radio. Captain Beagle reached for the switch.

"Say, this isn't my car," shouted Captain Beagle as he looked at the panel.

They headed back to Ithaca and arrived at police headquarters just after the car owners reported it stolen. The car was a duplicate of Captain Beagle's and was parked in the same block.

Perturbed Nominee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—C. B. Graves, former Republican postmaster of Chester, Va., apparently failed in his campaign to keep himself from being elected constable of the Chesterfield county township.

Against his will, he was the Democratic nominee in the primary. He stormed over the idea, declared he didn't want his name on the ballot and threatened to refuse the job if he got it.

Mr. Graves won nomination in the Democratic primary through "write-in."

Radio Quirk

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Patrolman Charles Prickett was puzzled when he heard instructions come over his police car radio receiver to investigate a disturbance on Texas Avenue.

There is no Texas Avenue in Trenton, but Sergeant Louis F. Neese solved the mystery.

"That," explained the Sergeant, "was the Fort Worth, Texas, police dispatcher calling car eight. When atmospheric conditions are favorable we pick up their calls very clearly."

Spelling Made Easy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWIFT CURRENT, Saskatchewan—K. G. Aberdeen, a Saskatchewan teacher, has a solution for bad spelling.

He recently proposed to a gathering of teachers of the local inspectorate that phonetic spellings be adopted, and so-called correct spellings be abandoned.

He pointed out that the dictionary generally contains a phonetic spelling for each word, and by following this simplified spelling many hours of study would be eliminated for school children.

Non-Traffic Dents

BELLEVILLE, Ill. (AP)—A billy goat was tethered out—in solitary confinement—where no imaginary goats will arouses his ire.

He butted and battered his own image in the side of a shiny new automobile and then went around to the other side. There another reflected goat awaited attack.

W. C. Irvin, owner of the car, saw the second attack and stepped in to stop it.

Dogs at Opera

CHICAGO (AP)—Two dogs attended the opera, "Mignon," in style, occupying space in a box.

They were the (Seeing-Eye) German shepherd guide dogs of two music lovers. "Berta" lay quietly at the feet of Miss Mila Baker and "Erna" behaved equally as well for her master Robert Freemole.

Plain Water Pipe Helps Television

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Television networks may be nothing more than waterpipes, Kenneth Jarvis, consulting engineer of Winnetka, Ill., told members of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers Association at their fall meeting Nov. 13.

Experiments with a mile-long pipe, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and filled with water have proved it to be more efficient than a telephone wire for transmission, Mr. Jarvis said.

"A way has been found of keeping the electrical waves within the pipe which can be bent to go around corners or over hills," he explained. "The system is much cheaper than the coaxial cable which is the only system of network transmission now available."

Auto Speed Driver Wins Mayorship of Salt Lake

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—David Abbott (Ab) Jenkins, holder of 153 automobile speed records, will be the next Mayor of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Jenkins and Herbert A. Snow, a businessman, ran neck and neck in last Tuesday's election. The official canvass Nov. 13 gave Mr. Jenkins a 51-vote lead. The count: Jenkins 21,127, Snow 21,076.

The racing enthusiast campaigned on a traffic safety platform. The non-partisan election was his first venture into politics.

Astor Never Stayed At Namesake Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—History credits the founding of this far-western city, located at the mouth of the broad Columbia River, to John Jacob Astor, New York fur trader, in 1811. A check of the records disclosed that, until a few days ago, no member of the Astor family had ever set foot in Astoria.

The first Astor visitor was John Jacob Astor III, who came to the city to look at the famed Astor Column and other sights of which he had heard. Young Astor is the great-grandson of the original Astor after whom the city is named.

Despite the popular fallacy of John Jacob Astor founding the city, the facts are that the New Yorker sent two fur trading expeditions to the Oregon Country in 1810. One group traveled by sea, around the Straits of Magellan, while the other party moved across the northern part of the United States by land. They met on the spot now occupied by the city and named the fort, which they erected, after the man who had sent the parties west.

The present Mr. Astor, when informed that he was the first Astor to visit the city, expressed his surprise that his great-grandfather had never visited the spot. It had been his impression, like many others, that his forebear had been there.

Fur trading is no longer a major industry in this territory, but in the 128 years the city has made rapid strides as an ocean port, and a world fish market, both fresh and canned.

Emulate Tom Sawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mark Twain's fiction characters, Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher, came to life in multiple form on the New River State College campus at Montgomery, W. Va. ,recently, whitewash brushes included.

It all added up to the two-fold fact that the fence around Martin fields needed new paint and there was no money in sight to finance the job.

Small cash prizes rewarded the person most typically dressed and the student doing the most whitewashing.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

'Isms': Short Cuts to Plenty (?) At a Price

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Today's subject, 'Isms,' is so continually related to news, to the warring powers, to the American Dies investigations, etc., that we can hardly name all its news connections. Suffice to say that since the war the 'Isms' have caused much disturbance to people in the Democracies. In a world marked by depression and hard times, these 'Isms' were seen as possibly getting a foothold in places where ordinarily they wouldn't have a chance.

"You think of a few 'Isms' such as Fascism, Naziism and Socialism, but actually there are dozens. And finally all these 'Isms' are divided again into many various groups. There are various types of Socialists, various types of Communists, etc. All these more prominent ones justify their existence under the guise of helping the downtrodden, either the people or a nation, yet often in so doing they are really just establishing a few individuals in greater power than even any Tsar ever knew."

Question: "Is there a sort of common denominator which these 'Isms' have in their alleged efforts to help the average man?"

Answer: "Yes, they are like the man on the stage who keeps one stick in the air by hitting it back and forth between two other sticks, one held in each hand. The stick in the air is the state of the public mind. The stick in the right hand is some form of capitalist, one of the wealthy few who are charged with making the rest of the people poor. In Germany this stick has been the rich Jews. In Russia, the kulaks and nobility.

"The stick in the left hand is some form of subversive influence which seeks to wreck the noble plans of the dictator for spreading the riches of the few to all. Appealed to on one hand by promises of plenty, and on the other by threats that this distribution may be taken away from everyone by schemers, the public mind is tossed back and forth between the two sticks with rhythmic blows. So it then tends to turn to the 'master minds' who promise to take care of both 'enemies' in one fell swoop—in other words the self-appointed dictators."

Question: "Certainly there is plenty to say for not having a few people have all the money and for the profits of business to be available to all the people, who, after all, do make and consume the goods?"

Answer: "You're quite right—and your western democratic powers continually move in the direction of changing that situation, but not as spectacularly as the dictatorships. Let's consider that point.

"Western countries insure by law that every child shall have a basic education at the public expense, that factory owners must live up to certain standards of hygiene, that child labor must be prohibited, that workers must have the right to organize and thus get decent hours and conditions of labor. Most democracies believe that the worker—the man whose labor is his chief or only property—must be insured, partly at public expense, against unemployment, ill-health and old age.

Question: "How about the question of a few having riches?"

Answer: "All western countries today heavily tax high incomes and huge inheritances. Note some of the figures we have discussed in recent Fireside meetings. These heavy taxes raise money to pay for the services we have outlined and at the same time prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few to be passed down generation after generation."

Question: "Such social gains look like the promises of the 'Isms.' Where's the chief difference?"

Answer: "As I see it, with proper freedom of discussion mankind can build and is building a better civilization, trying to take into consideration all the apparent needs of mankind. But, as history shows must be necessary, in the western countries this change is taking place slowly, with each step thoroughly weighed. You might build a house quickly of bricks thrown together. But you'd rather build slowly of well-made bricks and have the house last.

"All these steps have been studied, the gains and losses counted and then they have been adopted. As I see it the 'Isms' seek to dangle all these gains and more in front of the public's faces in order to fascinate them into giving up their liberties to get apparently more desirable things. In other words, they promise to bring paradise in one jump—and the people pay a high price. Ironically, judging from present results, they are further from paradise in ordinary daily living than the majority in the Democracies."

Question: "But we are being regimented, too, aren't we? We have to give up many things in order to have our present kind of life."

Answer: "You have really answered your own question. We do give up to central authority some things—but not until we have thoroughly studied each item, and then only by a popular vote on the same. There's nothing as regimented, for instance, as traffic light motor operation. Yet, after study, people realized it would bring more good to everyone to have it.

"Any giving up of apparent rights under the non-'Isms' governments always has a compensation which exceeds in value what has been given up—or, with popular voting, it wouldn't be given up! Our automobile gives us distant horizons and travel comfort undreamed of a few years ago. Traffic light control is a small price to pay for this great privilege.

"And now, we come to the guest speaker period. We have today Erwin Canham, chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, on Fireside page 151."

'Isms' Get a Hearing—Outdoor and In

Wide World; Acme; © Harris & Ewing

Light of Publicity Fades Red and Brown "Isms"

(1) Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, testifying before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities. (2) Communists parading in Union Square, New York, during a May Day demonstration. (3) Fritz Kuhn, leader of the Berlin-controlled and Berlin-financed German-American Bund. (4) Representative Martin Dies of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee investigating Un-American Activities. (5) Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party.

Europe's 'Isms' Becoming America's 'Wasms'

By Erwin D. Canham

Our "Isms" are rapidly becoming "Wasms." So quipped Harold Nicholson recently. The remark had application to Europe, but it has equal savor when turned on the phenomena which has erupted over the American Nation these latter days. For things are changing very rapidly. The Party whip cracks in Moscow or Berlin, and the Party line in the United States—as represented by the Communists and the Bundists—switches and swings and reverses and coils itself up and generally confuses everybody, especially the innocent or not-too-innocent bystanders.

We can put our followers of "Isms"—as the term is understood nowadays—into four categories. These are:

(1) The members of the Communist Party in the United States; and

(2) The "Fellow-Travellers," Misguided "liberals" whose organizations have been used by Communists to conceal and facilitate their penetration.

(3) The German-American Bund, financed and controlled from Berlin as the Communists are from Moscow, but devoted to the Nazi line; and

(4) The "Star-Spangled Fascists," individuals given over to anti-Semitism and other activities related to the Nazis approximately as the Fellow-Travellers are to Communists.

Minor "Isms"

These are today's "Isms." One does not need to include the old-fashioned Socialists, still led by Norman Thomas, for they are not in the same class as the Communists or Nazis, although in a theoretical sense the all-in application of their ideas would result in fundamental changes. Nor do we need to include the home-grown movements, such as Huey P. Long's "Share-the-Wealth," or the "Ham-and-Eggs" movement in California, or Technocracy or the Townsend Plan.

Some of these projects may one day take on immense importance. Indeed, the route by which some "Ism" or other comes close to power in the United States may well be through an apparently home-produced plan for ending all our troubles by an allegedly American formula.

Nor, perhaps, do we need to discuss "New Dealism." Some critics of the Roosevelt reforms have held that they led to authoritarianism. Perhaps they do. But the resurgence of Congressional authority, the present independence of the Democratic Party, the possibility of a Republican comeback, all seem to indicate that the historians will bracket the New Deal with Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom and Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal as the periodic spurts by which American Government makes spectacular reforms and then steadies them down in after-years of administration.

"Isms" in Trouble

Our kind of "Isms" in America have recently received numerous shattering blows. First, business conditions are getting better, unemployment and distress are lessening, many of the New Deal experiments are improving with administrative experience.

But European events have been even more damaging to our imported "Isms." The obvious sentiments of the American people have put the German-American Bund into an impossible position. Their leader is now being tried on serious charges, and if any sabotage occurs in factories here, the finger of suspicion will turn on the Bund.

The organized Communists are in a plight, too. The "Democratic Front" of the past few years, under which the American Reds declared that "Communism is Twentieth-Century Democracy," had increased the size of the Party here. Sympathizers with Spanish Democracy, opponents of Fascist aggression elsewhere, were marching with the Communists. The pro-Democracy Party line had brought the Party to an unprecedented influence.

Then suddenly came the Moscow-Berlin agreement, and finally last week the reversion of Party doctrine to revolutionary Communism, spurning Democracy, cooperating with Fascism, and in the United States openly advocating the swift overthrow of the Government. The switch put a fearful strain on the Fellow-Travellers and the milder, more intellectually honest and/or gullible of the Party members. What was an American Communist to think? Some of them began to think for themselves, and resigned from the Party.

America's Danger

Now that the Communists have lost the chance to operate through the anti-Fascist organizations, they are expected to turn toward the more extreme peace societies. But these latter are likely to resist advances with the fate of their anti-Fascist friends in mind. The embrace of the bear is now well known.

The Bund's Fellow-Travellers, the "Star-Spangled Fascists," remain possibly the largest and strongest of the four "Isms" today. Unquestionably if the scores of anti-Semitic, money-reform, ultra-isolationist, patrioteering organizations now marching under individual leaders, should get together under a single "man on horseback" their impact on America would be powerful.

And so the conclusion, perhaps, is that while Americans have shown solid resistance to imported "Isms," they need to keep watch when the same kind of ideas put on domestic costume. The bear that walks like a union delegate, the Nazi who waves the Stars and Stripes, they are the kind of subversive elements which deserve the vigilant attention of the average Americans who instinctively as well as thoughtfully love and respect and are determined to preserve—their Democracy.

A Sieve With Which to Strain the Izzums!

Paging Mr. Dewey

Mr. Dewey is wanted. Mr. Dewey is wanted at the Fireside.

No, not the Admiral, and not the gangster-chaser of New York City.

But the philosopher, the professor, the pedagogue. John Dewey.

Can't be found?

Well, never mind. We wanted to ask him: "Where do 'Isms' come from?"

But we recall what he says about where thoughts come from. They come from needs, from difficulties. They're ladders you build, in order to get "out of a hole." You feel cold, for instance, and think how to make clothes.

"Isms" we think, arise in the same way. Some group feels oppressed, or humiliated, or shut away from an uplifting spiritual power, or subjected to error, or pushed about, and it thinks up a way of relief for which it tries to find general acceptance. At first the scheme is called an "Ism."

* * *

A Trio of "Isms"

ConservatISM.
LiberalISM.
RadicalISM.

There's a family that has occupied the attention of man ever since he learned to talk. And it's still going strong. Stronger than ever, in fact. You'll find them at practically every public meeting in the world. Probably in your own home, at your fireside.

They're all very good "Isms" and quite essential to a balanced society. But they should go together. Each member is defective, when left alone.

Conservatism keeps things steady. But if you don't watch him, he brings everything to a standstill.

Radicalism, also, has to be watched or he might turn everything topsy turvy.

Liberalism is a genial, good fellow, holding these other two together, but is often so good natured that he goes soft. He may say one thing and mean another. may become opportunist, and sometimes gets rather slippery. You don't know in which or in how many camps he is. When associated with his two brothers, he's the best member of the family.

These "Isms" have some cousins you must watch out for. Conservatism's is reaction, nicknamed Toryism. Liberalism's cousin is Pharisaism. It talks like a saint, but may act like a sinner. Radicalism's cousin is Anarchism, which has a dozen nick names and is very destructive.

* * *

FeminISM

Did that "Ism" turn the world upside down!

First some kind-hearted people got the novel idea that women should be educated, at least the more promising specimens among them. Then they went so far as to say that all women should have the right of being educated. They got people to believe a mere woman was a regular human being.

Then this "Ism" ran all over the place. Women went so far as to cast ballots, form leagues of women voters, go into business, write columns, make speeches, manage corporations, become governors. Practically the only field where man is still able to retain some superiority is the football field.

* * *

Daring Twins

ConstitutionalISM and ParliamentarISM.

These two brothers were as wonderful knights, riding through all the countries championing the weak against the strong. They were as Richard the Lion Hearted and the Black Knight, who as you know were the same hero in different coats of mail. These also were often the same "Ism."

They had to face terrific opponents at many tournaments. They were completely overwhelmed, they have spent decades in dungeons and are still completely banned from certain countries. But they are held in great esteem by all advanced nations and are among the best established of all the isms.

* * *

A Young Giant

UniversalISM in voting.

Its commoner name is unrestricted adult suffrage.

This boy terrified most of Europe during the last half of the last century. It was an "Ism" that kept good people awake at night. The very idea that butcher, baker and candlestick maker should vote seemed to point to the end of the world.

That men who owned nothing but what they carried with them should have the same voting power as men who also owned bricks and stones and dirt seemed too absurd to discuss. A whole line of Goliaths resisted this youth for many decades, even in the most advanced lands. But the lad finally made his way and is now accepted as a perfectly proper person in the world's most respected society.

* * *

HumanISM

One of the most refined, genial, and elegant of the isms was humanism.

He looked quite innocent and very companionable so that one might have thought he would be welcome everywhere. But he was not. In fact most doors were slammed in his face. Even more than that—he was locked in dungeons.

The chief reason was he had notorious relations, who were believed to be scoundrels of the most dangerous sort.

They weren't "Isms" but "Ations," such as Rationalization, Reformation, Emancipation, Toleration. They certainly were a formidable band of brothers. Almost the whole world combined against them. And the struggle is not yet over. A great many bulwarks still stand against those "ations," but they steadily grow in power.

* * *

A Newcomer

NationalISM.

He is an audacious, brave, good hearted boy, but very emotional. And those emotions lead him to excesses. He belongs to a very large family. On one side are equality, self-government, brotherhood; on the other patriotism, militarism, Fascism, Naziism.

This is the most unbalanced of all the "Ism" families, containing the greatest potentialities for creation and for destruction. It is seen at its best in such countries as Denmark and Switzerland; at its most dangerous in the Third Reich. Nationalism and its powerful brothers now occupy the center of the "Ism" stage.

* * *

Two Powerful "Isms"

Closely related to one another, but fighting each other are what we may call IndustrialISM and ChartISM. They are also called Capitalism and Socialism.

Industrialism is the chief fact in the present economic world. It created a very numerous working class, which a full century ago launched a mighty movement in England called Chartism. The laborers demanded six very elemental rights. The demand shook England and precipitated a 50 years' struggle. Eventually the aims were all attained and now seem very moderate. To fight against them now would seem as old fashioned as riding in a one-horse shay.

But in the meantime Father Chartism has raised a large and noisy family: labor unions, social insurance, sit down strikes, Marxism, Syndicalism, Nihilism, and others. One of Humanity's chief problems right now is how to bring up these somewhat obstreperous children. Most of them are good at heart but some lack discipline.

* * *

Sifting Isms

How to choose the good from the bad?

There is no mechanical way. They aren't apples or nuts or cream to be separated by weight or size. However, each one may be tested by certain measures such as:

Do they serve the whole or a small special group?

Are they trying to get something for nothing?

Do they lead towards brotherhood, cooperation and freedom?

Are they trying merely to appropriate rather than create?

Do they inspire to nobler ideals?

Do they bring men and women nearer to the love and freedom that are of God?

We need fear no "Ism" satisfactorily answering those tests. **R. H. Markham**

Price Control: Canada and Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Although Canada's apparent role of storekeeper for Britain in the present war will cause varying degrees of a business boom, government officials are taking vigorous steps to curb any excessive price rises and to maintain a steady flow of commodities within the Dominion.

In order to accomplish this, the Government has stepped in and taken virtually complete control of certain key industries, through its newly formed Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Operating in the public interest, the Board has with some success drawn upon co-operation from industries, individuals, businessmen, shippers, and retailers, in an effort to avoid the economic hazard of a war boom and consequent reaction slumps and general lack of trade balance.

Industries affected so far are wool, hides and leather, and sugar, with the coal industry the latest objective.

Ample Coal at Present

Adequate supplies of British anthracite are in the Dominion, and domestic mining is up to the need. But there will be continual necessity of watching ,and particularly of arranging that adequate shipping facilities are accorded to coal. This applies not only to Atlantic shipping, but mainly to the St. Lawrence waterways.

Canada has a Ship Licensing Board set up on Sept. 5 which can control all shipping of Canadian registry. The Coal Administrator of the price-control Board will confer with the Ship Board concerning the amount of bottoms needed to get Canadian mined coal to its destinations.

Every retail dealer in Canada must have a license as from December 1st from the Coal Administrator, and consumers who buy their coal from any source other than a licensed dealer must also take out a license. This gives the Administrator the means of securing complete information on the industry. Again, the technical unit already dealing with and well informed concerning the coal industry, the Dominion Fuel Board, continues to perform the technical labors required under instructions from the Administrator.

Economy Begins at Home

At the present time the public interest in the problem of wartime prices and the publicity given to the investigations and arrangements being made by the Board appears to be a public education in the workings of the Dominion's industries.

One object of the Board has been to operate on a minimum budget.

Of about 35 persons now working in some connection with the Board, not more than 16 are new employees of the Government. Many workers on the Board have been loaned from Government Departments, some for whole time work, most for an average of a few hours a day. Each commodity handled by the Board has somewhere in the Government's organization a unit already dealing with that product, and much of the technical work can therefore be handed on to that unit to carry through.

The Administrators in charge of each industry under the Board are in each case well known businessmen on hand to make decisions of policy based on the findings of the technical units, and requiring expert council.

Penalties for Hoarding

Profiteers, hoarders, nonco-operators of all sorts can be prosecuted if the Board decides to use powers enabling it to refer a case to the Department of Justice for action. Just the other day a Winnipeg sugar hoarder was fined $200 in the process.

Obstacles to enforcement of the Board's control was cleared away when the Attorneys-General of each province came to Ottawa recently and overhauled the legal situation. The Provinces themselves wrote in asking for this conference, and their representatives gave constructive advice to the Board regarding details of each Province's legal machinery and the best manner of drafting regulations. Costs were also decided upon, and each Province must do its own prosecuting.

On the other hand, cases for investigation come up that vary largely in their requirements. If for example some retail grocer in a western town is accused of hoarding sugar in his garage, it is a simple Provincial matter to send down a policeman to look in that garage and counts the sacks of sugar. But if the complaint under consideration involves such a question as what is the proper price of certain grade of commodity at a certain time, it might need a very full investigation nation-wide in scope to determine all the factors governing that price, and for this the Province would not be equipped, nor would it be fair to expect one locality to defray the cost for the entire country.

Found Problem in Wool

In the case of wool, the Board's problem took on a bigger aspect. On one hand was the Government, in need of uniforms for an active army and navy. On the other side was the grower, who sought some adjustments of the pre-war price of 23 cents a pound in the light of a United States market price which had already jumped to 80 cents. The mills faced the problem of finding a common level between the Government orders and the growers' demand for higher prices.

A three-party conference between these interests resulted in an export embargo on all wool to keep growers from taking advantage of the United States price to the detriment of Canada's own war needs. The growers were accorded nearly a 50 per cent rise in price, to 45 cents. These moves have so far had the effect of encouraging the growers, and at the same time warding off any larger-scale price rises.

The Wool Administrator of the Board has power to "organize any necessary arrangements for securing adequate supplies of wool for the Canadian trade," and he is expected to work in "close co-operation with the British Wool Controller." Licenses to export wool, of any sort, are subject to approval of the Wartime Prices Board on the recommendation of the Wool Administrator.

Board Found Helpful

The success of such measures in the coal industry and in other industries now under the Board's supervision has led financial opinion in Canada to the general conclusion that the Board has actually proved helpful to industry.

It is pointed out that expansion in official trade statistics for September and unofficial check-ups on October trade have indicated no slow-up in commodity movements as a result of the Board's regulations.

Previous periods of stress have led to fluctuations in exchange rates which have not so far been apparent under the Board's control, it is also pointed out.

Furthermore, it is held that by conserving Canada's foreign resources the board's operations guarantee an adequate flow of those imports which are needed for war purposes.

In short, the Board's work is to see that Canada's foreign income be directed primarily toward a war program that requires substantial amounts of raw materials, machinery and finished goods to be imported from abroad. The income would be from foreign exchange received by Canadians from exports, such as wheat, metals, forest products and manufactured goods, as well as from tourist trade and other services rendered to non-residents.

Australia Shifts Its War Ministries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra, Australia, Nov. 14

The Australian Ministries of War, Air, and Navy, hitherto combined in the single Defense Ministry, are to be divided up for purposes of the present war, according to a statement just made by Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies.

The three departments will be headed by Brig. G. A. Street, as Minister for the Army; James V. Fairbairn, Minister for Air, and Sir Frederick Stewart, as Minister for the Navy.

The work of the three ministries will be co-ordinated under the Prime Minister, who himself becomes Minister of Defense Co-ordination.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prompt measures to check war profiteering have been taken by the Commonwealth Government through the organization of a Prices Control Commission. At the head of the work is the New Zealander, Prof. Douglas Berry Copland, who has been economic adviser of the Government in organizing the Commonwealth for war.

The Commonwealth Price Commissioner works under regulations issued Mr. John N. Lawson, Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs, in accordance with the National Security Act, passed since the beginning of the war.

The price-control regulations aim at preventing the sale of goods at excessive prices, eliminating speculative dealings in commodities generally, and the prevention of "corners" and harmful combines.

Legal Powers Provided

The regulations invest Professor Copland and his deputies virtually with the powers of a legal tribunal. They may summon witnesses, examine them under oath, compel the presentation of evidence, search premises, inspect and impound books and documents, inspect goods, and take samples.

The Commissioner may call upon any producer, manufacturer, distributor, or seller to report to him what goods he has in his possession, what they cost him, what prices he proposes to sell them for, and what the resale price was on Aug. 31.

This date is proclaimed as the price level above which a long list of declared commodities must not be sold except with permission of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner has power to fix maximum prices for any goods he may declare subject to control. These prices may be reviewed and altered at any time at his own discretion.

To prevent evasion of the price-fixing regulations, the packing of goods in smaller containers, it is forbidden to reduce the contents of containers, alter the formula on which a commodity is made, or to reduce quality below that in effect before the price was controlled. The Commission is empowered to recommend to the Minister the requisition of any commodity and to direct its disposal for national purpose.

Consultants in States

To carry on his work as Commissioner, Professor Copland has the advice of two consultants, one being Sir Marcus Clarke, a leading businessman of Sydney, and a deputy price commissioner for each state of the Commonwealtn. Moreover in each state there is an advisory committee representing merchants, consumers, and trade unions.

As far as experience of price control goes, the Commonwealth put a measure into force during the World War, but it was not instituted until the later stages of the war. Nevertheless it furnished a sufficient basis for the preliminary work of the present organization.

The Commission, however, is in capable hands since Professor Copland eight years ago was called from his academic duties as Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at Melbourne University to become chairman of the committee of economists and Treasury officials who evolved the Premiers' Plan that did so much to minimize for Australia the effects of the world economic crisis.

Refugee Aid Reaches Heroism in Rumania

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—It is already more than a month since James W. Brown, the Y. M. C. A. general secretary here and his little staff of eight found themselves swamped with 1,200 individuals, and a number of families besides, who were refugees from Poland and needed immediate assistance. Mr. Brown promptly turned over the whole of his modest quarters into administration and reception rooms and has been working day and night ever since to help the refugees with their problems—a typical example of the heroic relief work that goes on, often forgotten by the rest of the world, far and wide around the distressed areas of Europe.

The word refugee sometimes conjures up pictures of poor families with their meager possessions in wagons or on their backs, streaming in a broken line along the road. Such families and their salvaged household effects do not correspond generally to these refugees from Poland.

There are few peasants among them, Almost the only peasants who got out of Poland are those among the troops sent out to be interned. The Poles who escaped belong namely to the professional and official classes. They are out either because they were in Government service and had been moved out of regular administration centers for safety that the Government might continue to function, and then, caught when Russia came into Poland, between Russia and Germany, were sent out of the country altogether.

Some of these government employees were women, but there are very few women and children among them compared with the number of men.

Between Two Invasions

The men are in general between 20 and 50 years of age, with a sprinkling of high school boys. The reason for that is, that when it was learned that the Germans were sending Poles in the captured territories to work in labor camps in the interior of Germany and young boys to be "re-educated," the order went over the Polish radio for all young men to go into eastern Poland to avaid falling into German hands. Then when the Russians moved, these wandering men and boys used all their energies to get out of Poland. Young men who were called to the colors but never got into army organization are also among those who got out. Appeals from this type of refugee come through the mail, by telephone in the early morning and late evening and all day long at the American Relief and Polish Y. M. C. A. headquarters.

The vast majority of the refugees are capable people who find the enforced idleness while a new life is being established difficult to endure. The change in both appearance and mood of those few who can be utilized as Polish personnel in relief action and Y. M. C. A. work speaks for itself.

Signs of Difficult Travel

These Polish refugees do not need people to do things for them once the work is arranged for with the Rumanian Government. Among their number are the able social workers and executives. They can do much to organize life for their countrymen during this enforced absence from Poland, and in occupation even if unremunerative, this remnant interned in Rumania will be saved to go back and help rebuild their shattered state. What they most need is money.

It is pathetic to watch these people come. Arriving directly from the north, even those who have come in private cars are dusty and their clothing stained, while faces and hair show the effects of exposure to wind and sun. Those who have come by train or on foot are in much worse condition.

Frequently mobilized men or reserve officers have exchanged their uniforms for any clothing they could get, and their strange cheap material and queer misfits give them an odd appearance. But in this way they were not entering Rumania as soldiers—and in truth they had never been part of the army—and so might have a chance to go to France, the cherished goal, and become members of the Polish army there. There were also men in private life who had escaped from their homes while heavy bombardment was going on.

But when these folk appear the next day—they must return each day for tickets that will permit them to sleep in the cheap hotels and lodging houses where the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have secured rooms—they always look better. Their dusty worn shoes are cleaned and shined, their clothes are brushed, they have clean shirts, gifts of the Y. M. C. A., their faces are shaved, their hair neatly brushed. The Y. M. C. A. furnishes benzine and a place to clean clothing of spots.

Tour of Investigation

The Poles who are scattered over other parts of Rumania, are probably far worse off than those who have reached Bucharest. A member of the Relief and Polish Y. M. C. A. personnel is now on a tour of investigation. The aviators and soldiers will have to have much attention for they had little or no baggage.

For the present the program of the Bucharest Y. M. C. A. has had to be laid aside, while Mr. Brown and his staff co-operate with the Director of the American Committee for Polish Relief of which the President of Vassar, Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, is chairman, with the Polish personnel, the Rumanian Y. W. C. A., the Rumanian Red Cross and the Rumanian Save the Babies Movement, in work for people caught in a national disaster. In the Y. M. C. A. rooms Poles who apply for aid are given tickets to lodgings, food, clothing and advice.

The refugee work is being transferred to a separate building and there the Poles will have their "Polska Y. M. C. A." with Paul Super, their America national secretary of the Polish Y. M. C. A. in charge, both in that capacity and as director of the American Committee for Polish Relief in Rumania.

James W. Brown
American General Secretary of Rumanian Y. M. C. A.

Britain Eases Lower-Bracket Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Under Britain's first war budget, a married man with an earned income up to £400 a year—£500 if he has three children or more—actually pays less income tax than he did in 1934-35, a comparison of the figures with those of five years ago shows.

In the lower scale incomes, the British taxpayer is seen to be less heavily burdened than his German counterpart who in pre-war times started to pay direct taxes when his income reached 1,000 marks for a single man and 1,250 marks for a married man. Calculated at 20 marks to the pound sterling which roughly represents the purchasing power of the German currency this works out at £50 single and £63 married. In Britain's first war budget the figures are £125 and £225 respectively.

Here are some instances of direct taxation payments in the two countries:

Income	German Pre-War (at 20 marks to £) Wage Tax Single	Married	Britain 1940-41 Earned Income Single	Married
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
£100	6.10. 0	18. 0		
£125	12.12. 0	6. 2. 0	15. 0	
£160	19.16. 0	9.10. 0	4.14.	
£600	117. 0. 0	73. 0. 0	119. 0. 0	£92. 0. 0

According to a German broadcast on Sept. 4, the income tax on incomes of 2,500 marks (roughly £230 a year) or over has been raised by 50 per cent. It was added that wages would be limited "to levels in conformity with war conditions." There are, however, considerable numbers of exemptions in the Reich, for people with large families and for certain categories of workers, which tend to make comparison between the German and British figures difficult. On the other hand, the German worker has to make various "voluntary" contributions and subscribe to forced loans, etc., from which the British worker is exempt.

Compared with five years ago, the British income tax payer's burden in the lower scale incomes works out as follows:

Tax Paid by Married Man

Earned Income	No. of Children	1934-5 £ s. d.	1939-40 £ s. d.
£350	0	14 12. 6	11. 13. 0
£400	0	19 2. 6	17. 10. 0
£400	3	4 10. 0	nothing
£500	0	36 11. 3	45. 10. 0
£500	3	13 10. 0	4. 13. 0

While the "working class" in England (roughly speaking, those with incomes below £250 per annum) contributes substantially to indirect taxation it was calculated that in 1935 their contribution was returned to them in the form of social services, which also absorbed an additional £91,000,000 derived from the taxes of the middle class and the rich (all those with incomes over £250).

It is stated that even the budget proposals for 1939-40, which include substantial increases in beer and tobacco taxes, and one penny per pound tax on sugar, will not involve a sufficient increase in indirect taxation (the "working classes'" main contribution to the revenue) to offset this subsidy completely.

It is claimed therefore that compared not only with Germany but with a very large number of other foreign countries, England still has immense reserves of taxable capacity.

Reds Accuse Turks Of Aim to Bring Rift With Reich

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP)—Russian newspapers on Nov. 12 attacked the United States, Britain, and France, and for the first time in recent months criticized Turkey.

The Army newspaper Red Star said Britain and France, encouraged by their pact with Turkey and United States repeal of the arms embargo, were seeking to organize a Balkan bloc under their domination and also gain control of the Dardanelles.

An article in Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, accused the Turkish Ankara Times of trying to "split" Germany and the U. S. S. R. Pravda denounced as lies reports attributed to the Ankara paper that Russia and Germany "are preparing a division of India" and that "Russia is going to let Germany occupy the Balkans."

Dominion Socialist Attacks War Policy as Imperialistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The right of elected members of Canadian Legislatures to speak freely on war issues has been raised here by a vigorous debate in the Legislature of British Columbia.

When Mrs. Dorothy Steeves, of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, attacked the British Empire's imperialism and said it was a "farce" for the Empire to condemn Hitler for breaking his promises, Premier T. D. Pattullo declared he would notify the Federal Government of any further speeches of this kind. The Federal authorities, he indicated, could take appropriate action in such a case.

Harold Winch, Socialist leader, read the latest censorship regulations of the Canadian Government and asserted that while they granted immunity to members of the House of Commons and the Senate, this immunity did not extend to the Provincial Legislatures of Canada. Thus a member, speaking from the floor of a Legislature, could be prosecuted under the regulation which prevents any person in Canada saying anything likely to discourage recruiting in the Army.

Mr. Pattullo did not argue this point, but he said that one citizen of British Columbia had been sent to jail for saying much less than Mrs. Steeves had said. He hoped that no other member of the assembly would speak in the same vein.

This discussion arose in the course of the most remarkable debate heard in the Legislature here in modern times. That freedom of speech remains in the Legislature up to now, whatever the censorship regulations may mean, was indicated when Mrs. Steeves lashed out at the governments and the ruling classes of Britain and Canada.

She assailed the statement of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King that Canada fights in the war for the preservation of civilization and the "sacredness of the individual," and she denied that the British Empire was synonymous with democracy. "What a farce it is," she said, "to accuse Germany of broken promises, when the road of international dealings is just strewn with broken promises! Can you trust those governments that handed Manchuria to Japan and smashed democracy in Spain?"

She made a detailed attack on British foreign policy which preceded the war and asserted that Canada had participated in the betrayal of the League of Nations and the people of the world. Unless a good peace were achieved, together with a real settlement of economic problems, she warned, the world would face "unspeakable revolution" after the war. She urged the clarification of British war aims now.

This speech was in contrast to that of Mr. Winch who, as party leader, said that the C. C. F. Party accepted the war as a war for liberty and democracy, but he demanded the right of free speech, the safeguarding of democracy within Canada and the prevention of profiteering which, he said, disgraced Canada in the last war.

Debate in the Legislature touched off a vigorous public controversy. Newspapers denounced Mrs. Steeves; and one of them, the Vancouver Sun, a liberal journal, asked her to make clear her support of the war or to withdraw from the C. C. F., which has approved of it through Mr. Winch and through M. J. Coldwell, its national leader.

Meanwhile, the criticism of British policy by co-operative Commonwealth Federation members produced denunciation from both Government and Conservative Opposition members speaking in the budget debate Nov. 13.

"I would be remiss in my duty," said Herbert Anscomb, Conservative, Victoria, "if I did not express my disgust, and the disgust of all decent thinking people with the disloyal and traitorous speeches made in this House on the throne address by the members for North Vancouver and Comox."

That the Government is watching all public utterances at this time, was clear from a statement of Attorney-General Gordon Wismer that Provincial Police were making reports to him on speeches delivered by C. C. F. leaders and other public speakers. These, he said, were sent to the Federal Government. No attempt has been made to interfere with any Socialist speech or meeting.

Plane Recruits Fliers

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. (AP)—The Army's first flying recruiting station produced enlistment applications from 200 youths. It was conducted by Capt. W. J. Paul and Lieut. M. W. Crowder of Hamilton Field in an Army bomber flown into Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada.

Canada to Extend Army Airports

OTTAWA (CP)—At least 25 new airports are expected to be built throughout Canada for the Empire Air Force training program now being formulated by Empire experts.

Landing fields constructed for Trans-Canada Airlines will form the nucleus of the system necessary for training airmen for service in the European war. The plans envisage training up to 25,000 men each year.

Price Cutting Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The British Columbia Legislature is being asked by the Retail Merchants Association of this Province to strengthen enforcement of the law which prevents selling below cost to attract customers into a store.

The new program calls for the extension to nearly all lines of merchandise of the regulation which forbids any merchant to sell any article for less than 5 per cent above the wholesale price. The Legislature is asked to include meats and fruits and other perishables in this general prohibition and to raise the legal "spread" from 5 to 7 per cent. Only extremely perishable articles like soft fruits could be sold below cost in case of emergency and then without advertising. Previously the Government has indicated its belief that price fixing is a field which the Federal Government will fully control during the war.

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Lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Michigan, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Message of Individual Salvation," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The giving of a Christian Science lecture is an important event in the history of the world, because it sets forth that Science which alone can save the world. Into a world which finds itself greatly in the grasp of the destructive elements of so-called material science, which finds itself largely motivated by fear and consequent hate and greed, there goes forth from a Christian Science lecture a statement of the Science of Spirit, the Science of the Christ, whose might of meekness and love remains, throughout the ages, inviolate in its omnipotence. Jesus said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away" (Mark 13:31).

The lecture this evening will treat of individual salvation. Let us then listen with alert and prayerful attention, knowing that as we work out our own salvation, as we bring our individual thinking and living into obedience to God's law of love and infinite good, we are helping to establish peace and righteousness in the world. This lecture will help us to understand and to express that divine Love which Jesus knew and expressed, which reveals the reality and goodness of God's creation before whose radiant truth the illusions of evil disappear.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this great Science, established, among many other activities, The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

In the accustomed walks of life it would be rather difficult to find many people who are not in some degree familiar with Christian Science. Few nowadays but know that Christian Science is not only a religion based on the Holy Scriptures, but that also it is a religion which claims to follow the teachings and admonitions of the great master Christian, Jesus the Christ, in his instruction to all mankind to "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." His commission to heal the sick through spiritual means alone is universal, perpetual, and unequivocal.

Mary Baker Eddy, through her clear and unusual spiritual vision and insight, in the early sixties, caught the vital import of this command of the Master, and in obedience to divine impulsion has, through the establishment of the Christian Science movement, given to the world the rules and method whereby all mankind may avail themselves of the privilege of following Jesus in the way of his appointing and thereby heal the sick as well as reclaim the sinner. That the efforts of Christian Scientists in this line of endeavor are being rewarded with no small degree of success, even though in the infancy of their Messianic work, is attested by thousands upon thousands who have been wholly and permanently healed of physical disorders, ranging from functional to organic, including those of the most severe and virulent nature.

The Bible

One cannot undertake, in the brief span of an hour, to more than touch upon a few of the salient features of a topic of so great import as Christian Science. If, however, there shall have been awakened in any of you tonight a wholesome desire for further information on our theme, I earnestly recommend a careful study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," given to the world in 1875 by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as well as of your Bible. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 406) Mrs. Eddy makes the positive statement that "the Bible contains the recipe for all healing," and it was on the spiritual truths contained in the Bible that she founded her teachings of spiritual healing upon which has been builded the Christian Science church with its many branches extending throughout Christendom.

In that vital prayer of our Lord, throbbing with divine compassion, we are taught to repeat, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," and it shall be my purpose tonight to bring to your understanding, as far as I may be able, the means whereby, through the teachings and practice of Christian Science, this divine will is made available to humanity in its struggle for freedom from the bondage of sin, sickness, poverty, and unhappiness.

Reasoning From Effect to Cause

Any effort or accomplishment looking to the consummation of this devoutly-to-be-wished objective, must, according to the teachings of Christian Science and the Holy Bible, be predicated on a correct understanding of what God is and of what the man of God's creating is. In the first chapter of the book of Genesis we are told that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." There is no equivocation, therefore, as to what man is. Man is the image of God. The question is as to what God is. To arrive at an unadulterated concept or understanding of man we must, naturally, begin with God. We cannot start with the human, corporeal, fleshly, mortal sense of man and work backward to ascertain what God is. Our reasoning must be from God to man. For instance, Jesus tells us that "the flesh profiteth nothing," and Paul, on an occasion, observed that "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." At another time Paul wrote, "They which are the children of the flesh, these are not the children of God." To assume, therefore, that the corporeal sense of man is the man of God's creating and then work back from that standpoint would bring us to a god made in the image and likeness of a human, corporeal, sinful mortal.

In fact, is not this latter method of reasoning, from a corporeal man to a corporeal God, the exact method many of us have been wont to follow in our contemplation of God and man? Have we not patterned our God after this corporeal concept of man and, as a consequence, have we not been praying to and worshiping a finite, material deity in place of an infinite, incorporeal Being designated in the Scriptures as Spirit, and Mind, and Life, and Truth, and Love? And may not this wholly erroneous and foundationless concept of God account for our failure to bring into experience the freedom, the harmony, the abundance, the health, and the security which the Bible has vouchsafed every one of us? The important thing, then, for you and me to ascertain is as to what God is and what the man of His creating is, and thus bring ourselves into the position or condition where we may consciously discern our true nature and sonship with Him.

Mary Baker Eddy

The spiritual longings and aspirations of one lone New England gentlewoman, groping in the wilderness of human want and suffering, in her quest for the true God and His Christ, opened the way and led to the discovery and founding of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, almost from her infancy, had been a devout and consecrated student of the Bible. She had, in her childhood, evinced a most unusual and spiritual insight into the deeper import and purposes of that sacred Book and had taken keen and active interest in her church and in all things religious. She later perceived that throughout the Bible there was that which, if clearly discerned and understood in its spiritual significance, would bring to men that dominion and power which is so specifically vouchsafed them in the first chapter of Genesis, and which would assure the individual mastery of every condition of sickness, poverty, adversity, or inharmony with which they might be confronted.

Is it any wonder, then, that a glimpse of the true spiritual import back of Holy Writ found its externalized expression in her healing from a most severe and threatening physical condition? I often wonder, in my moments of contemplation on the life of this great and good woman, how soon mankind will rise to the full appreciation of what she has done to free it from the thralldom of superstition and ignorance in which it has been entrenched, lo! these many weary ages. However, may we not all rejoice that, in some degree at least, humanity is awakening not only to its debt of gratitude to Mrs. Eddy, but to the realization, in a measure, of the happiness and freedom which her teachings are destined eventually to establish in the hearts and consciousness of every man, woman, and child?

The God Proclaimed In the Bible

What, then, is God? No person who ever lived could more clearly explain to us what God is than Jesus the Christ. You may recall the little incident of the meeting of Jesus with the woman of Samaria at the well of Jacob at Sychar, and how the woman, in her argumentative and more or less cynical attitude, catechized the Master as to God and where and how He should be worshiped. You will recall also, among other things, that Jesus said to her, in answer to her questionings: "Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. . . . But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth. . . . God is a Spirit."

The more modern versions of this passage quote Jesus as saying, "God is Spirit," instead of "God is a Spirit." As far as that statement goes could there be anything plainer? Two things therein are made so clear that it would seem impossible to mistake their true import. Those two things are: first, that God is infinite, incorporeal, and everywhere present at all times; and secondly, that God is not a finite person, is not localized, and is not humanly circumscribed, or material. "Ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father." Meaning what? Why, that God is not a humanly circumscribed, limited, or localized personality who could be conceived of as being in one place or locality, and not in any other place or locality. It means that God is not to be thought of as posited or located, as in a mountain or as at Jerusalem, but that He is to be understood as infinite, as everywhere present, and as always available to each and every one of us. This fuller explanation takes away from God any sense of materiality or human personality, and brings out clearly the larger sense of infinity and everpresence.

At another time Jesus, referring to his miraculous works and God's part in this Messiahship, said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Jesus obviously was not there referring to a humanly circumscribed personality as dwelling within himself. He must have been referring to the consciousness or Mind of which he was possessed, as it is evident that the works of Jesus were accomplished through no other means than a pure and spiritual mentality. This conclusion has confirmation in the admonition of St. Paul, where he bids us all to have that Mind in us "which was also in Christ Jesus." St. Paul makes it very conclusive that the works of Jesus were accomplished through his clear spiritual insight, or Mind. So the God of Jesus must have been the Mind which prompted his every thought and action.

As Jesus referred, on one occasion, to "my Father, and your Father . . . my God, and your God," he makes plain to us that the same God, or Mind, which inspired him in all his works is likewise available to all of us at all times as our Father, and that, therefore, this Mind which he designated as his Father, by virtue of whom he accomplished all his wonderful works, exists as one infinite Mind or intelligence, and is thus instantly available to every human being at all times.

Further clarifying this concept of God, John tells us that "God is love." Love, of course, is something which you and I express in thinking. Inasmuch as you and I and everyone else have the privilege of expressing love in an equal and unlimited degree, does it not become evident that the God which Jesus called "Spirit," which Paul designated as "mind," and which John named "love," exists as one infinite Deity or Mind, outside human consciousness, and is, therefore, common to all mankind in just the degree that each one of us admits into his consciousness thoughts emanating from this Mind?

The Man of God's Creating

So, instead of a corporeal, localized, circumscribed, or finite being, God we find to be incorporeal, infinite Spirit or Mind. And what must the image and likeness of an incorporeal Being be like? What must the image and likeness of incorporeal Spirit be like? What must the image and likeness of divine Mind be like? Could the image and likeness of something that is incorporeal or bodiless assume corporeal proportions or find expression in a material embodiment? Could the image and likeness of infinite Spirit find expression in matter—in that which could be localized, limited, outlined, or circumscribed? Could the image and likeness of Mind find expression in aught but that which is contained in Mind? No! The image and likeness of an incorporeal God must be incorporeal—bodiless. The image and likeness of Spirit must be without human outlines, boundaries, form, or limitation. The image and likeness of Mind must include only that which could emanate from Mind. And what, obviously, could emanate from Mind? What could express Mind? What else but ideas or thoughts? Mind could not be expressed in or through matter. It could only find expression in thoughts or ideas.

Therefore, God being divine Mind, man, His image and likeness, must be a compound idea of that Mind. That is, man must be the expression of the infinitude, the multitude, and the variety of ideas which originate within and proceed from the divine consciousness. And an idea, or a multitude of ideas expressing themselves in one individual consciousness, would be very far from a humanly circumscribed, material personality. Your true manhood cannot be expressed in terms of avoirdupois, nor is it found in physical attainments or superiority. It lies in your individual conscious expression of divine ideas which come to you from the divine Mind, or God.

Divine Ideas Come From Divine Mind

A compound idea of an infinite Mind must express the qualities and attributes of that Mind. Therefore, God being infinite, man, as an idea or image of that infinity, could not be localized, limited, or circumscribed. Ideas find expression in individual thinking or consciousness. Man, then, is consciousness. He is not material. He is the consciousness of divine ideas which emanate from the divine Mind, or God, and as these ideas express the infinity of that divine Mind, man must be the conscious expression of infinity, in which there are no material persons, places, things, boundaries, localities, circumferences, diameters, or distances. Thus we find that man is expression—the expression of God—and therefore is inseparable from his creator.

Man, as the image and likeness of God, is the expression of God, because he is an idea of that Mind which is God. Mortal man, in the very nature of his make-up, is more or less the manifestation of supression or repression. I have seen some remarkable accomplishments in the healing of sickness, poverty, business difficulties, etc., through the understanding and individual demonstration of man as expression. If man is the expression of God, he must express all the qualities of that divine Mind or intelligence which constitutes God. That Mind includes all love, kindness, forgiveness, gentleness, patience, tenderness, compassion, purity, honesty, and the like. Therefore, to the extent that you and I consciously express these qualities of Mind, or God, are we uniting ourselves with God and thereby consciously establishing our sonship with Him.

Love Expressed Is Man

To avail ourselves of our true sonship with God it is necessary that we consciously express those ideas which come from God. On page 591 of Science and Health, in her definition of "Mind," Mrs. Eddy says, "God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression." Hence man is the expression of God. God is Love. Therefore, Love expressed is man. Truth expressed is man. Honesty, purity, kindness, joy, compassion, gratitude, etc., expressed is man. Love unexpressed is not man. Remember that. Love unexpressed is not man. In the actuality of being, Love is eternally expressed. In the false human concept of existence hate often seems to transplant and usurp the place and prerogative of Love. As we gain true manhood we gain true freedom. Therefore, do you not see how individual the process of salvation becomes, and how, no matter what others may think or do, it is the better part of wisdom to devote our time to expressing those qualities of thought which bring individual freedom from the bondage of the material? Try this expressing business around the home, in your office, in the shop, wherever you may be, and see what it accomplishes. Express joy, happiness, gratitude, appreciation, thanksgiving, consideration for others, patience, forgiveness, gentleness, trustfulness in God and your brother man, and the like, and see how soon the clouds will disperse, the skies become blue, and all mankind and nature react to your emotions.

Don't measure your endeavors in expression by what some one else may do or think. Don't make your expression of love, devotion, care, kindness, compassion, tenderness, and the like dependent upon the attitude of others. Don't assume the position of meeting others only halfway in your business of expressing God. That will accomplish nothing. What others may think or do is their concern. They have their own salvation to work out. Your concern is to bring yourself into that sense of freedom where you will not be bound by the fetters of poverty, sickness, unhappiness, and the like, and if your freedom from these ills is to be accomplished solely by your own expression of God, you cannot allow your endeavors to be measured or curtailed by the opinions, the attitude, or the reaction of others. Your motives may be misunderstood and your efforts scorned, but do not let that deter you. There is no neutral ground. Never compromise with evil or your conscience for the sake of expediency. Simply to refrain from outwardly manifesting hate, malice, jealousy, and the like will not answer. Your expression of God must be positive. The negative attitude of refraining from expressing hate and malice, while commendable, will not serve the purpose of the positive example of outwardly, actively, and sincerely expressing love, gratitude, patience, and the like. Do not suppress or repress noble qualities of thought. Express them, for in their expression lies your true manhood and womanhood.

True Embodiment

Spiritually considered, man is the embodiment of divine ideas which come from God and which exist as individual consciousness. Man's true embodiment is his consciousness, and man's consciousness constitutes his embodiment. This consciousness which constitutes man consists of ideas which express the infinite. Therefore, man must be the reflection of infinity, in which there can be no localized, limited, personified, humanly circumscribed, or material embodiment. As man is thus the conscious expression of the infinite, he cannot be subject to the mortal or carnal arguments of localized error, objectified error, or personalized error, such as sin, sickness, poverty, unhappiness, heredity, luck, chance, change, birth, growth, maturity, old age, death, and the like.

Individual man's existence or being is his consciousness of divine ideas. Man's home is his consciousness — his consciousness of the divine. Man's home is peopled with spiritual ideas which man himself reflects. Man's universe, his environment, his atmosphere, and his experiences are constituted of his conscious reflection of ideas which emanate from God. Man's universe, then, consists of divine ideas, which man himself reflects. Therefore, man includes his universe. Hence the dominion which is vouchsafed man in the first chapter of Genesis.

We have briefly traversed the subject of God and God's man, and now we are confronted with the next logical query as to the so-called material man—the man of flesh and blood and bones; the man known as the Adam man. How shall we account for him? What of his origin? How did he get here, and what is to become of him? We have seen that God is divine Mind, and that the man of God's creating is a compound idea of that Mind. Just as God is divine Mind, the Bible points out that there is a so-called counterfeit of this divine Mind, which Paul has designated as the carnal mind. As the divine Mind, or God, is one and infinite, filling all space, existing in its entirety and infinity, ever present and eternal, in like manner this so-called carnal mind, in its attempted counterfeit of the divine, claims existence as one infinite mind, filling all space and ever present. This supposititious carnal mind was never created of God and therefore seems to exist only as a counterfeit of the divine. As God's kingdom is an infinite and everlasting kingdom, the carnal mind and its creation can have no place or existence except as human illusion. Just as God, or divine Mind, is one and infinite, and fills all space to the complete exclusion of every counterclaim of the carnal, so the so-called carnal mind claims existence as one infinite, everpresent mind awaiting admission to individual human consciousness.

Ideas Constitute True Universe

The divine Mind, or God, is expressed, as we have seen, through His own ideas, and these ideas reflected in individual consciousness constitute the true man and the true universe. In its attempted simulation of the divine, the carnal mind, on the other hand, finds expression in carnal thoughts, and these carnal thoughts admitted to individual consciousness constitute the material universe and the human body, of which individual mortals are conscious. Neither the divine Mind nor the carnal mind exists in brain or originates in individual human consciousness. Therefore, neither divine ideas nor carnal thoughts originate in your or my thinking. Both divine ideas and carnal thoughts come to us from without. A man's brain never evolved one single thought or impression. If man's thoughts originated in his brain, what a pitifully helpless condition you and I would be in! We have no control, according to material theories, over our brains, and thus would we become unwilling victims of anything our brains might wish to conjure up, if thought originated or existed in brain. Sickness, poverty, in fact all inharmony, originate in wrong thinking, and therefore a man would be in no position to free himself from the bondage of his own wrong thinking if his thoughts originate in his brain and he has no control over his brain. If one's thoughts, inclinations, or instincts originate in one's brain man would become the helpless victim of his brain. He would become an involuntary sinner, invalid, or pauper, without the will, volition, or ability to escape the penalties due for the wrong thinking over which he has no control, and of which he becomes an unwilling victim. All thoughts, good or bad, originate outside human consciousness, and are admitted to consciousness at the will or volition of the individual. With this understanding we may begin to glimpse, somewhat, the possibilities of individual freedom from the bondage of material existence.

Human Consciousness

In gaining a clear understanding of the processes of individual salvation from the bondage of sin, sickness, poverty, and all the inharmonies of mortal living, one must become clear as to the intermediate or transitional state between the carnal and the divine, which Mrs. Eddy has designated as the human consciousness, or the human mind. God, or divine Mind, never changes, and in the process of individual translation from the material to the spiritual, the carnal mind is not changed from bad to good; the carnal is dropped entirely—it disappears. It is replaced by the divine Mind. So in the order of individual salvation it is evident that neither the divine Mind nor the carnal mind becomes the object of salvation. What, then, is it that needs to be saved? What is it that needs changing? Why, obviously, the human consciousness, or the human mind. On page 251 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy tells us that "the divine Mind makes perfect, acts upon the so-called human mind through truth, leads the human mind to relinquish all error, to find the divine Mind to be the only Mind, and the healer of sin, disease, death."

The human mind, or human consciousness, is a fictitious dual condition of consciousness, and is just as unreal as the carnal mind. On page 67 of Retrospection and Introspection, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Sin existed as a false claim before the human concept of sin was formed; hence, one's concept of error is not the whole of error." The human consciousness is constituted of ideas of the divine Mind, on the one hand, and of thoughts which claim to come from the carnal mind, on the other. Individual human consciousness, or the human mind, is where illusion says you and I are right now. The human mind or consciousness designates our present state of seeming material existence, and is constituted partly of the divine, and partly of the carnal.

We have seen that divine ideas coming from God, or divine Mind, reflected in individual consciousness, constitute the real man's existence, his embodiment, and his universe, all of which must be spiritual and not cognizable through the medium of the physical senses. On the other hand, the thoughts which come to you and me from this so-called carnal mind, and which we voluntarily accept into consciousness are, in turn, objectified as matter, and thence comes our material universe with all its sin, its sickness, its misery, and its poverty. Matter, then—that which you and I see, feel, taste, smell, and hear—is individual thought.

The so-called carnal mind individually expressed holds within itself all evil—all the matter, all the sin, all the inharmony, all the poverty, and all the sickness of which you and I or anyone else will ever be conscious. Matter is carnal thought held in individual consciousness. Matter exists in no place but individual thought. The carnal mind does not exist as matter until it becomes individualized in the human mind. The carnal mind becomes objectified as matter only as it becomes active in individual human consciousness. Material creation is not a process, it is an illusion of the carnal mind expressed in the human consciousness. This so-called human mind which you and I seem to possess admits carnal thoughts which come from the so-called carnal mind. These thoughts, in turn, are externalized or objectified to us as matter—the material universe, the human body, sickness, poverty, and the like. It is only through the medium of our individual human minds that the carnal mind becomes externalized to us as matter. Just as the man of God's creating, through the reflection of divine ideas, includes his spiritual universe, so the so-called mortal man, through expressing in consciousness carnal thoughts which become objectified as matter, likewise includes the material universe of which he is conscious. Thus, the material universe or world does not exist outside our individual consciousness or thinking.

Changes Apparent In Physical Science

Sir James Jeans, of Cambridge University, in England, one-time President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, brings the thought of the physical scientists quite into line with the teachings of Mrs. Eddy when he states, "The old physics imagined it was studying an objective nature which had its own existence independently of the mind which perceived it, which, indeed, had existed from all eternity whether it was perceived or not." But of the new physics the learned professor says, "The nature we study does not consist so much of something we perceive as of our perceptions." All of which means that until recently the physical scientist believed that matter existed independently of individual thought, but now (really since Mrs. Eddy's discovery) the physical scientist has learned that we see, feel, taste, smell, hear, and experience only what we hold in thought.

For the purpose of elucidation let us consider each individual human consciousness as constituting one hundred per cent, which one hundred per cent is made up of a certain percentage of good thoughts, or ideas, coming from the divine Mind, God, and a certain percentage of carnal thoughts coming from the so-called carnal mind. Each human consciousness constitutes the whole of existence for that individual. Nothing outside human consciousness is included in individual existence or experience. Therefore, each human consciousness constitutes one hundred per cent of individual existence, and includes all the good and all the evil of which the individual is cognizant.

Let us assume, by way of further explanation, that one individual human consciousness, or mind, is constituted of sixty per cent of the carnal and forty per cent of the divine, the two aggregating one hundred per cent. The sixty per cent of carnal thought which one might hold in consciousness would constitute his personality as well as his material world with its sin, its sickness, its poverty, and its inharmony. The forty per cent of the divine which one might hold in consciousness would constitute his individuality—his spirituality. Now if the individual who holds in consciousness this sixty per cent of the carnal learns something of Christian Science and God, and, as a result, begins to change his thinking by admitting into consciousness something of the divine, the percentage of evil, or the carnal, in his consciousness will diminish in exact proportion to the good, or the divine, which he admits, because at no time could individual consciousness be constituted of more than the whole, or one hundred per cent.

If a man holds in consciousness sixty per cent of the carnal and forty per cent of the divine, and by a change of thought he increases the amount of the divine in consciousness to, we will say, fifty per cent, then the carnal in his consciousness has diminished ten per cent and existence for him thus becomes but fifty per cent carnal or material, instead of sixty, and fifty per cent divine, instead of forty. As the carnal in his consciousness diminishes, existence for him becomes less material. As consciousness becomes spiritualized, matter, sin, sickness, and death become less apparent, and their manifestation in human experience diminishes in the proportion that the divine takes the place of the carnal. When the individual human consciousness becomes one hundred per cent spiritual, through the process of exchanging the carnal for the divine, then will matter entirely disappear in the experience of each individual, and the millennium, or the kingdom of heaven, will have been attained. This explains scientifically and certainly the ascension, or disappearance to human perception, of Jesus the Christ. We de-materialize existence by spiritualizing thought.

Mortal Thoughts Form Material Environment

As we have seen, the thoughts of the carnal mind which you and I hold in our human consciousness constitute our materiality, our material environment, and our embodiment. Aside from those thoughts held in consciousness which manifest themselves as matter and body, there are thoughts which manifest themselves as sickness, poverty, inharmony, unhappiness, and the like.

The carnal mind, through the agency of the individual human consciousness, becomes objectified not only as our human body but also as the sickness, the poverty, and the unhappiness which torture and distress our sense of material existence. Through carnal thoughts resident in our human consciousness we endow these material objectifications—our material world and our material body—with all the ills with which mortal existence is beset. Through the carnal in our consciousness we endow our material universe with those laws and conditions which make for the unhappiness, the misery, and the tragedies of human living.

The sickness, the poverty, and the inharmonies of the human body are inflicted thereon by the carnal which obtains in the consciousness of the possessor of the body. The injurious and harmful elements of nature are not inherent therein but become a part thereof through the carnal mind in human consciousness. The goldenrod and other beautiful expressions of nature embody no natural elements of danger and discord. They become annoying and pestilential only through the carnal held in human consciousness. The ferocity and carniverous natures of the beasts of the jungle are simply the manifestation of the carnal claiming existence in the human consciousness. The poison and venom hidden in the fangs of the reptile are imposed therein by the carnal in our human consciousness. The carnal mind in human consciousness not only creates our material world but it likewise endows that world with those material and harmful qualities which render material existence a most precarious and perilous experiment.

Through the influx of the divine into the human mind these carnal thoughts which are externalized in our concept of materiality as sickness, poverty, hate, poison, bestiality, danger, and the like are gradually displaced. The carnal thoughts entertained in the human consciousness are thrust out by the divine, so that the process of salvation involves the necessity of human perfection of the material state before complete spiritualization of existence can follow. Thus, in accomplishing the process of complete spiritualization, each individual must have overcome and eliminated from experience the minor or secondary conditions of material existence, such as sickness, poverty, sorrow, inharmony, and the like, before he can proceed to the larger problem of spiritually or mentally overcoming and eliminating matter entirely. In following, then, the divine order of complete salvation, instead of being possessed of a human mind through which is manifested a sick, poverty-stricken, material body, we shall find ourselves, as thought becomes more spiritual, possessed of a consciousness through which is manifested a material body and a material universe, from which have been eliminated all elements of sin, sickness, hate, jealousy, poverty, inharmony, danger, discord, and the like.

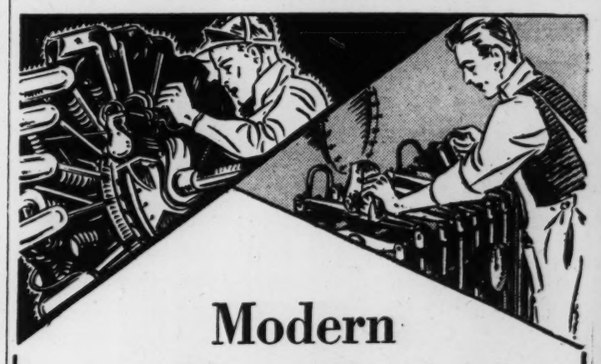
What a boon to be permitted to enjoy the gifts of nature in all their pristine simplicity, without the carnal accompaniments of danger, harm, and destruction for which our own wrong thinking has ever been responsible! How beautiful the smile of the goldenrod without those elements of distress which annually plague the victims of hay fever! What happiness and contentment in the world wherein the creatures of forest and field are free from the carniverousness and bestiality of human imposing! Surely, "the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them." What happiness, joy, and comfort shall be found in the company of those in whom we find no guile, no sin, and no hate, because we see as Jesus saw. In the human consciousness, or the human mind, lie all the sickness, the inharmony, the unhappiness, and the misery of mortal existence, and through the influx of the divine into this consciousness must come the freedom of mortal man from the bondage of his own wrong thinking.

Heaven on Earth Is Attainable

So, do you see how, through the regeneration of the human consciousness, by exchanging carnal thoughts for divine ideas, we may begin to transform this material world of ours from a charnel house of misery, sin sickness, poverty, and inharmony into a sanctuary of beauty, health, peace, and plenty—into a veritable heaven on earth? Do you not also see how much more enjoyable, profitable, and pleasant material existence may become to the spiritually-minded than to the crass materialist or the carnally-minded?

Finally, my friends, bear ever in mind that now are you a son of God. It is your God-given privilege, here and now, to claim and proclaim your divine birthright. Cling to the consciousness of your true being. God's man never fell from his high estate. God's man is as eternal as God Himself. You are God's man. God did not create two of you—one divine and the other carnal. God made you pure, perfect, spiritual, and eternal. Thus you are and thus you will ever be. Gain this true concept of yourself. Cling to it, for therein lies your freedom from the bondage of the world's materialism. Therein lies your happiness, your health, and your prosperity. Keep the vision of the true God and His Christ ever before you. It will brighten every footstep of your rugged pathway. It will smooth the rough places in your journey through the fading mists of error. It will bring solace to the injured heart, and will heal the wounds of treachery and malice. His love is ever with you. His guiding care is yours to claim and to hold. Infold into your pure consciousness this love and care and guidance, and the Comforter will be ever at your right hand. "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."

In the words of our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, found in Science and Health (p. 174): "The thunder of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount are pursuing and will overtake the ages, rebuking in their course all error and proclaiming the kingdom of heaven on earth. Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."



Modern Vocations

The expanding interest in diesel engines, aircraft, radio, and television opens unusual possibilities for the young men of today. Training for those interested in such opportunities is available at schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. For information regarding vocational schools of all types consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Five British Vessels And Two German Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Five British vessels and two German merchantmen were reported destroyed today as the war at sea showed signs of sudden intensification.

The Admiralty announced that a German mine sank the unidentified destroyer, first of its type lost by the British Navy since the war began. The freighter, the 8,003-ton Matra, also was believed to have been victim of a mine. The trawler Creswell was reported torpedoed.

Loss of these ships came on the heels of an Admiralty announcement that British warships had destroyed the German steamers Mecklenburg, 7,892 tons, and Parana, 6,038 tons.

The Matra went down in the North Sea last night after an explosion, presumably that of a mine. Two of her crew were killed and 22 injured.

The Admiralty did not identify the destroyer nor locate the sinking, which was believed to have occurred yesterday or the night before. One member of the crew was listed as killed, six others as missing and 15 injured.

Shetland Islands Bombed

The Admiralty announced yesterday that German aircraft made two attacks on the Shetland Islands but "were driven off by anti-aircraft gunfire."

"The bombs dropped did no damage," a communiqué said.

[A German High Command communiqué today asserted Nazi bombing planes shot down two flying boats and scored a "probable hit on an English cruiser" in a raid on the Shetland Islands yesterday.]

Reports from the Shetlands, however, said some bombs falling on land shattered farmhouse windows. The Islands are north of Scotland. Four planes were said to have participated in the raids and to have escaped without being hit.

At the same time a British freighter and the Royal Air Force claimed a direct hit on a U-boat.

The attack on the German submarine was reported by the Air Ministry, which said a Royal Air Force plane attacked the U-boat yesterday by dropping a salvo of bombs, one of which "appeared to the pilot to make a direct hit."

Nazi Flier Attacked

British planes were reported to have engaged a German flying boat over the East Coast.

The raider's fate was not known, but an official account said one British plane raked the German craft with bullets and a part of one wing of the Nazi plane fell off just before it disappeared in a cloud-bank a few hundred feet above the sea.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the 1346-ton British merchant vessel Ponzano sank off the southeast coast after an explosion. No fatalities were reported.

A Singapore dispatch disclosed the sudden sinking of the 7,745-ton British-India Steamer Sirdhana. The vessel went down near Singapore, sinking within 15 minutes, it was reported, after striking a mine.

Eleven persons, listed as Asiatics, were reported drowned and nine others missing. Ten Americans, members of a magic show troop, escaped.

Sinking of five British and two German steamers raised the toll of ships sunk in sea combat to 120 today and the total known tonnage destroyed to 489,117.

At least 1,875 casualties have been reported and many others were listed as missing.

Great Britain has lost 65 ships, Germany 14, France 7, the Scandinavian countries 24 and other neutrals 10.

Reich Warns Ships

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (AP)—All Berlin newspapers today published lists of British and French passenger ships and freighters which were said to have been armed against submarines.

The general comment was that a German submarine commander would be foolhardy to expose himself to destruction, leaving the implication that henceforth armed merchantmen would be subject to submarine attack without warning.

Listed among the vessels were the Queen Mary, Aquitania, Mauretania, Georgic, Empress of Russia, De Grasse, and other large liners. A total of 29 British and five French ships was mentioned.

There was no official comment, but the impression in informed quarters was that Germany was warning the world's travelers and shippers that it would be hazardous to use these vessels.

[The 80,000-ton Queen Mary is docked in New York Harbor, where she has been inactive since the start of the war.]

While authorities were silent, the prominent display of the lists led to the assumption that major sea action is in the offing.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Göring's National Zeitung of Essen, in commenting, said armed merchantmen must be regarded as pirate ships.

"It is a matter of indifference whether it is a 100-ton ship, with a crew of 10, or a vessel of 80,000 tons," the National Zeitung said. "If the passengers, including women and children, use these English pirate ships, and something happens to them, they should complain to the travel agency of Churchill & Company."

Winston Churchill is First Lord of the British Admiralty.

Flint Goes Free

WASHINGTON (AP)—The German Government, Nov. 13, ordered German warships not to interfere with the City of Flint on its way back to the United States.

Alexander C. Kirk, American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, was informed by the Reich Foreign Office that the German Naval Command in view of its understanding that the cargo of the American freighter had been landed at Bergen, Norway, has ordered all German craft to refrain from taking any action against the vessel.

An official of the State Department here said the German order was a voluntary one and did not result from any request by this Government.

It is believed here that the vessel, commanded by Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, will shortly depart for the United States.

Irish File Protest

WASHINGTON (AP) — Controversy over shipping restrictions in the Neutrality Law was stirred anew Nov. 14 by Irish objections to being included in the war zone.

The complaint was made to the State Department Nov. 13 by the country's Minister, Robert Brennan. He told Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, that Eire had been injured by President Roosevelt's action in putting it in a "combat zone" from which American ships are barred.

Mr. Brennan said his country is neutral and will remain so; that it needs American products—particularly cattle feed, fertilizers and wheat, and that the Irish Government does not believe American ships would be endangered by visiting its ports.

Mr. Berle gave him assurances that the matter would receive study. Under the law, the President may redefine the combat zone at any time.

Cameronia Docks

NEW YORK (AP) — Wearing a new type of "U-boat baif" camouflage, the British Anchor liner Cameronia arrived Nov. 14 with 93 passengers, including 34 Americans, after a rough but uneventful trans-Atlantic passage.

It was the liner's third trip to New York since the outbreak of the war. Passengers and crew, denying reports that a German submarine had fired on the Cameronia, said the ship was protected by a "pillar to post" convoy of British destroyers.

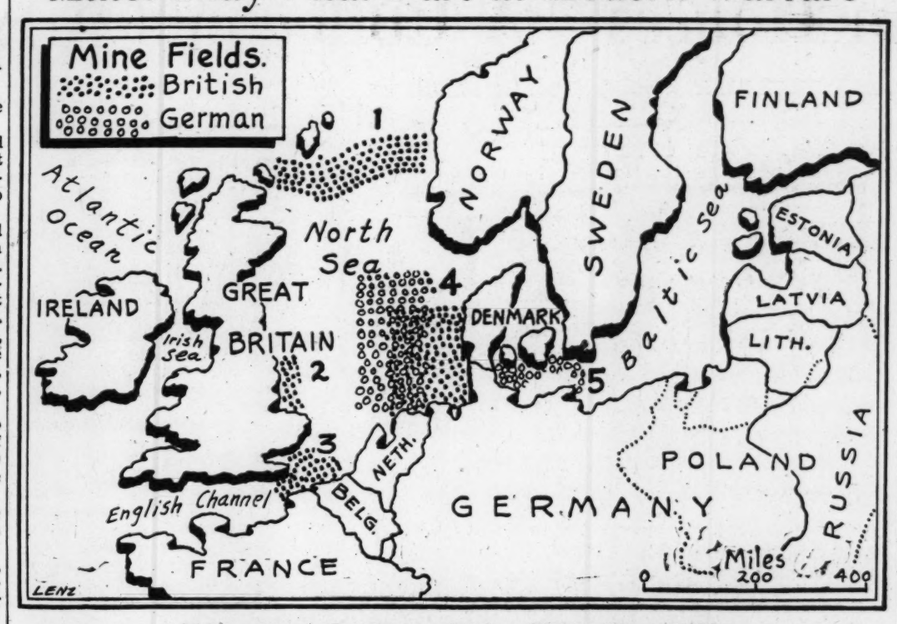
In contrast to the solid horizon gray of its previous voyage, the liner had a gray superstructure with a brownish-colored hull and black prow.

"The camouflage was changed so that the enemy won't know us," a crew member explained. "It draws them to the surface to see if we are neutral or not, and then we can let them have it."

With its former guise of solid gray, crew members said, hostile submarines through periscopes could immediately identify the ship without rising to the surface.

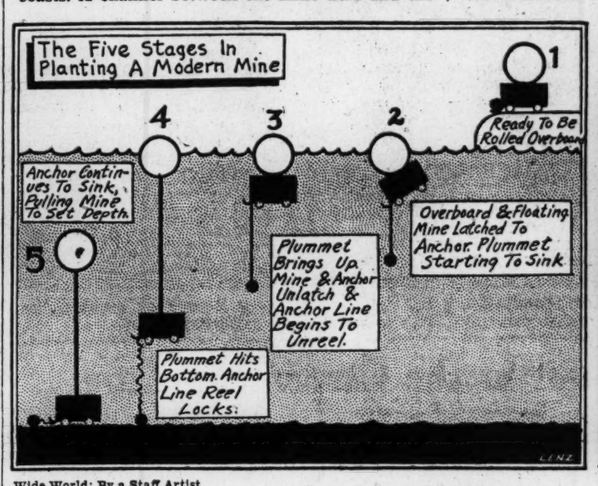
During the voyage, the crew began mounting a 3-inch gun aft, in addition to the 6-inch gun it already carried. The crew also began construction of an armor-plated emergency bridge aft for use in the event the forward bridge is shot away.

Mines Play Vital Part in Modern Warfare



Approximate Location of Some Major Mine Fields

1. The so-called North Sea Barrage which was laid by Britain with American co-operation during the World War. 2. A mine field now being used by the British off the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts. A channel between the mine field and the coast itself is provided. 3. British mines controlling the Channel. 4. Both British and German mines block the waters of the German coast. 5. Strategic entrances to the Baltic are mined. In the World War Denmark was forced to mine its Channels.


The Five Stages In Planting A Modern Mine
1
2
3
4
5
Ready To Be Rolled Overboard
Anchor Continues To Sink, Pulling Mine To Set Depth
Plummet Brings Up Mine & Anchor Unlatch & Anchor Line Begins To Unreel.
Overboard & Floating Mine Latched To Anchor. Plummet Starting To Sink
Plummet Hits Bottom Anchor Line Reel Locks.
LENZ

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Planting and Rooting Up Mines

Picture at left shows how they are planted; right shows how trawlers as mine sweepers remove them.

Use of Submarine Mines Growing

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although submarine mines have not begun to play as important a part in the present European war as they did during the World War, there are evidences that they are coming into use at an ever-increasing rate.

Extensive mine fields have been planted by both Germany and Britain in the North Sea to the westward of Denmark, from which mines, broken adrift by a recent storm, have drifted into Danish waters and onto beaches.

Minefields are now laid on both sides of the Danish Peninsula and in the vicinity of Helgoland Bight, and a blockade of the Baltic Sea by German mines has already accounted for the loss of several vessels. The mines reach to within the three-mile limit of the Swedish coast where the water is very shallow, so that only small fishing vessels and flat-bottomed vessels can be used.

The British have mined the Straits of Dover (they had 4,000 mines in 10 rows at various depths in this Strait during the World War) and unquestionably all British and German ports and other strategic areas are protected by minefields.

No News of German Mines

But until now little is heard of German mines being planted in British waters, as during the last war.

Possibly there are, as yet, no German submarine mine-layers and the British Navy denies German surface craft the opportunity of laying mines in British areas, although the British are probably taking no chances, and keep their mine sweepers busy every day.

During the last war, a special type of German submarine was constantly employed in planting mines in British waters, and the British kept mine sweepers at work continually. They daily swept about 540 miles of fairways, plus the connecting channels into ports.

The results attained by crude mines used in the Civil War, directed attention to the possibilities of this weapon, and by the outbreak of the World War, all the principal naval powers were equipped with mines of varying efficiency. Although all of them were constructed on the same general principle, they differed in details, principally in the firing device.

How Mines Operate

The German mine proved to be the best of the lot and by the fall of 1917, an excellent copy of it was being used by the British. In the summer of 1918, the United States began the manufacture of a huge number of mines of a radically new design for use in making submarine barrages abroad.

The modern moored mine consists of a water-tight spherical case about three feet in diameter, which carries some 300 pounds of high explosive and the firing mechanism, and a 1,000-pound anchor, the two being connected by a three-eighths-inch wire rope anchor line.

When being laid, the mine-case is latched to the top of the anchor. The two go overboard together and float temporarily. Meanwhile, a heavy plummet, attached to the anchor by a steel wire whose length equals the depth the mine is to lie under the water, sinks. When it reaches the end of its wire, the plummet gives a jerk that unlatches the anchor from the mine case and raises a catch on the anchor line reel inside the anchor. The anchor begins to sink, unreeling the anchor line as it goes down, while the mine case remains on the surface.

When the plummet hits the bottom, the slackening of its wire causes the catch to lock the anchor line reel. No more line pays out and the anchor goes to the bottom, pulling the mine case to the desired depth below the surface. Any variation in the depth of water is thus automatically taken care of, all the mine cases being below the surface at the set depths.

Mines are laid from high-speed vessels fitted for the purpose, and are pushed overboard through an opening in the stern, one after the other at the intervals of time which give them the proper spacing.

Most Extensive Field

The Northern Barrage laid during the World War from the Orkneys to Norway was the most extensive minefield ever attempted. There were nine rows of mines, three at 80 feet, three at 150 feet, and three at 240 feet. The Barrage was 240 miles long in water varying from 270 to 1,000 feet in depth. The United States, in its share of this field, laid 56,611 mines of a type which had antennae supported by floats. This mine detonated if antenna, case, or anchor line were touched. When planting this field, one mine-layer laid 863 mines in about three and a half hours; a mine every 15 seconds.

If the presence of mines becomes known or is suspected, sweeping is undertaken. This is a dangerous duty, and during the World War, Great Britain had 214 sweepers destroyed while engaged in this work. Sweepers usually operate in pairs, each one towing a wooden kite, which is so constructed that it tows at a set depth and exerts a pull toward the off side of the towing vessel.

The steel sweep wire goes from one sweeper to the other via the kites which keep it taut and at the prescribed depth. The sweepers steam slowly ahead, spaced from 300 to 500 yards apart, depending on conditions. When the sweep wire encounters the anchor line of a mine, it slips up under the mine case and drags it loose from its anchor. If the mine does not explode, it is destroyed by rifle fire when on the surface.

The paravane, developed by a British naval officer during the World War, is a metal torpedo-shaped affair, attached, one on either side, to the bottom of the forefoot of a ship by wire lines. The paravane, like the kite, keeps a set depth and exerts an outward pull when the ship steams ahead.

Mines caught by the wire are carried away from the ship's bottom, and are cut adrift by a device at the paravane.

Conservation Week In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"Conservation Week" has been designated by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank to embrace the days from Nov. 12 to 18 and has set aside Friday, Nov. 17, as Arbor Day.

In his proclamation, the Chief Executive notes the fact that South Carolina is proud of her natural resources and maintains a special interest in their preservation and development. He recommends to the citizens of the State that they participate in appropriate programs during Conservation Week.

This particular week is jointly sponsored by the South Carolina Garden Clubs, the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, and the educational forces of the State, service clubs, agricultural markets, the ministry, Boy and Girl Scouts, the American Legion, Future Farmers, patriotic organizations, the press, sportsmen and the radio, which co-operate in putting on special programs and activities, such as the planting of shade trees, talks on forestry, soil conservation, game conservation, fish culture, wild flower coservation and related activities.

Co-operative Method Advised in Mat Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Hindered by a higher standard of living and wage-hour requirements, in its attempt to compete openly with Japanese produced goods, the grass mat industry here has been driven to consideration of co-operative manufacturing methods.

With the Japanese product selling in New York for less than the mats can be made and sold for here, the only solution put forth so far is the establishment of sponsored home co-operatives, to produce and sell the mats at a lower price than is now possible.

Two Indicted On Louisiana Fraud Charge

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 14 (AP)—Leon C. Weiss, architect, and Monte E. Hart, contractor, both of New Orleans, were indicted here today by a Federal Grand Jury on nine charges of using the mails to defraud.

Judge Ben C. Dawkins fixed bonds at $5,000 each and writs were issued for their arrest.

The Jury, in a third indictment, charged City Commissioner Benjamin F. Bradford of Alexandria, La., with diversion of Works Progress Administration funds.

The final report of the Grand Jury declared it was the "unanimous opinion" of the members that "testimony presented in cases involving the WPA indicates that the selection of workers to be paid from Federal funds is unduly influenced by individuals possessed of political power."

Mr. Weiss and Mr. Hart were charged with having fraudulently obtained $56,914.42 on contracts for the construction of Leche Hall, named for former Gov. Richard W. Leche, at Louisiana Tech at Ruston.

Blackmail Case In Pennsylvania Outlined by State

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14 (AP)—The prosecution's case against Pennsylvania's Democratic chairman, David L. Lawrence, charged with blackmail, was described today by Assistant District Attorney Earl V. Compton as a "jig-saw puzzle" which, pieced together, would show:

1. That Mr. Lawrence conspired to award gravel contracts unlawfully.

2. That he "blackmailed" the president of the supply company of $5,000.

3. That the money, handed over as a "political contribution," never was turned in to the party treasury.

The outline of the case was made by Mr. Compton before he called to the stand a former state cabinet officer to testify against Mr. Lawrence, who in the recent Democratic administration was Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Counsel Denies Kuhn Paid Him $500 Fee

NEW YORK (AP)—James D. C. Murray, an attorney, testified Nov. 14 that he never had received from Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, $500 alleged by the State to have been entered in the Bund's books as payment to the lawyer for legal services.

Mr. Murray appeared as a prosecution witness in Mr. Kuhn's trial on charges of theft of money from his own organization.

Other witnesses had testified that in June, 1938, the German-American Settlement League, a Bund affiliate, gave Mr. Kuhn money to be handed over to Mr. Murray for aid in the legal defense of six League members who were tried for not filing certain membership lists required by State law.

New Streamlined Train To Honor Flagler Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — As a tribute to the pioneer developer of Florida's East Coast, and builder of the Florida East Coast Railway, one of the line's two new stainless steel trains, now under construction, will be christened the "Henry M. Flagler," it was announced recently.

Reich Planes Near Paris; Anti-Aircraft Fire Perilous

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Aerial warfare struck closer to Paris yesterday.

Three persons were wounded, a military announcement said, by shell fragments raining out of the skies as French antiaircraft fire near Paris drove off the second German scouting raid of the day.

During the first raid, at 4:20 a. m., the approach of German planes set air raid sirens sounding for the seventh time since the war began and the second time over the week end.

As the civilian population sought cover antiaircraft guns ringing the city began barking steadily.

In the second raid the firing started at 3:20 p. m. and continued intensively for over an hour. No alarm was sounded in Paris.

Before dawn Nov. 11 the city was on the alert for 70 minutes. Yesterday's pre-sunrise warning lasted an hour.

Above the racket of the anti-aircraft fire faint sounds of motors from German reconnaissance planes were heard.

The only report from the front contained in the War Ministry's communiqué was that it had been "a quiet night on the front as a whole."

Swiss Blackouts

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 14 (AP)—Gen. Henry Guisan, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, today ordered a blackout of most of Switzerland's large population centers tonight and tomorrow night.

The order affects all communities along the German border, but excepts some areas on the French frontier and the entire Italian border zone. Included are the cities of Berne, Basel, Zurich, and Lucerne.

Gayda Hits British Stand

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Italy's leading editorial writer, says it ill behooves Great Britain to speak of the "historic association" of Britain, France and Italy in the Mediterranean while the British control the sea's two gateways—Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

"All that exists and is happening in the Mediterranean today tends to place Italy in the position of a minority and a menace," he wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia.

"It is not with these facts that one can speak of historic association. Such associations, on the contrary, suppose a parity of positions and rights. It would therefore be fitting for the democratic allies . . . not to occupy themselves for the moment with Mediterranean problems, Italian positions and interests."

The editorial was in response to a speech by the First Lord of the British Admiralty, Winston Churchill, who said that "Italy, which we feared had become separated from its historic association with England and France in the Mediterranean—an association which will become still more fruitful—has adopted the wise policy of peace."

N. Y. Milk Raisers Get Increased October Price

NEW YORK (AP)—E. M. Harmon, Federal State Milk Administrator for the metropolitan marketing area, announced Nov. 14 a uniform price of $2.27 per hundredweight for 3.5 per cent butterfat content milk received from producers during October.

This was 48 cents higher than in September. In that month, however, producers were due to receive an additional 29½ cents per hundredweight known as the "premium" fund — representing the difference in the uniform price and the higher prices dealers agreed to pay on four classes of milk, following a conference called by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Mr. Harmon said the October increase in uniform price was brought about chiefly by the Class I milk price rise of 22 cents by amendment to the marketing orders on Oct. 1.

The October price was based on a Class I, or fluid milk, price of $2.82 per hundredweight, a Class II-A, or fluid cream, price of $1.90, and prices ranging from $1.919 to $1.05 for other classes.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

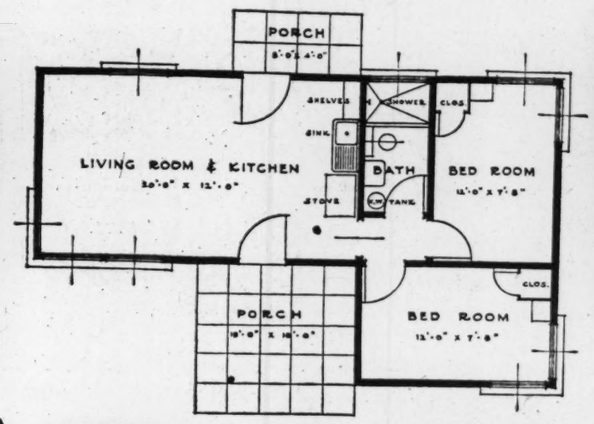
A City's Minimum Houses—A Collector's Adventure

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Photo by Sheldon Hine Studio

This is the type of shanty that was replaced in Fort Wayne by the $900 prefabricated house. This shack was demolished to make room for the completed home pictured here at the right.



This house rents for $10 a month. Built with private capital, the rental is to cover all maintenance costs plus amortization of the 4½ per cent mortgage in 16 years. Fifty of these houses were erected and immediately occupied. Fort Wayne plans to build many more like this.

Minimum Houses for Four, Cost $900

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Wayne, Ind.

An original experiment in supplying decent homes for the nation's worst-housed, is the 50-house test program recently completed in this city. Each house, representing the Fort Wayne Housing Authority's conception of the irreducible standard of decency and comfort, rents for $10 a month. Built with private capital, the rental is planned to maintain the home, and amortize the 4½ per cent mortgage in 16 years.

One of the great obstacles to building units at rents that the poorest families can afford, is the high price of building sites. A unique plan for acquiring land overcame this, and permitted building the Fort Wayne houses at less than $900 each, everything included.

Like most cities, Fort Wayne had many vacant lots scattered through the poor and shacky districts, none of which were producing income and nearly all of which were tax delinquent. The Authority succeeded in buying 50 of these lots, for $1 apiece, giving the owner an option to repurchase for the same sum. Since the Authority's land is tax free, the owner from whom it buys is relieved of taxes and yet stands to benefit if the land rises in value. In the event a former owner desires to repurchase within five years, he assumes the cost of having the structure knocked down and erected on another site.

In Prefabricated Sections

With the aid of FHA Housing Economist Frank Watson, and an associate architect, J. Stanley Young, the Authority designed the low-cost prefabricated, sectional house illustrated here. Local financial institutions furnished the money, $45,000, which the FHA insured as a blanket mortgage. All labor was furnished by WPA.

Design of the house is of marked simplicity. One room (20 x 12ft.) serves as the living room, dining room and kitchen, all in one, is equipped with a porcelain sink and a small fuel-oil unit which both heats the house and provides an adequate supply of hot water. Cooking is done usually on kerosene stoves. A 4 x 8½ft. bathroom—real luxury for almost every tenant—contains a lavatory, toilet, bath tub and a 30-gallon hot water storage tank. Two bedrooms, each 12 feet by 7 feet 8 in. complete the living accommodations for a family of four. Well-studied fenestration and room planning afford plenty of light and cross ventilation in each major room.

Concrete One-Piece Floor

Almost as simple as its plan is the house's construction. Specifications call for a 4-inch concrete floor floated on a 9-inch gravel fill. To this floor are secured 35 phenol-resin bonded plywood panels of identical size to make up the exterior walls and partitions. Panels are held together by steel tie rods which run horizontally through tops and bottoms of the units. Within the frame panels, rockwool bats are placed to insulate the shell and conserve heat. Panels assembled in the same way make up the roof, which is waterproofed with a "built-up" covering.

These houses were put up at the rate of one a day in Fort Wayne right through mid-winter. All fifty of them are occupied, forty-nine of them by tenants selected with the aid of welfare agencies. The Fort Wayne Housing Authority itself utilizes the fiftieth as an office and for exhibition purposes in the near-downtown section.

So direct and effective has been the Fort Wayne solution to the world-wide problem of rehousing the poorest elements of the population, that a much larger program along the same lines is being planned for that community in the near future. Over 600 applications for houses of this type remain unfilled in the Hoosier city.

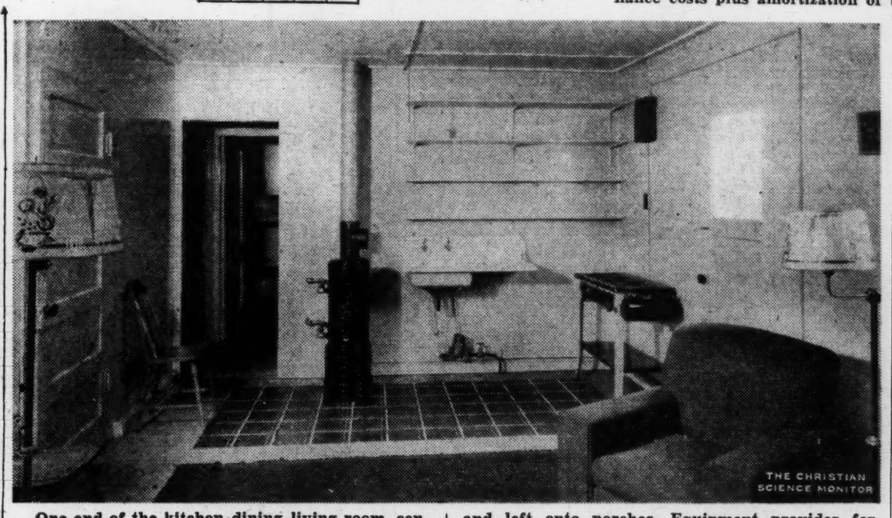
What significance, if any, the Fort Wayne project will have in shaping the plans for other slum-rehousing programs, is a matter of conjecture. That it goes directly to the heart of the problem is not denied. Based on standards of shelter which are adequate of their their kind, and financed not by taxpayers but by private investors, it is regarded as a concrete achievement in the provision of decent and adequate housing for those who need it most—and within the means of that group.

On the other hand, it is subsidized to the extent of the WPA labor and of the tax-exemption of properties and mortgages. There is some criticism of the structure's lack of compliance with all building and plumbing codes. There is a resentment in some quarters at WPA being used on a project where private investors are enabled to reap a tax-free 4½ per cent.

Thus the merits and demerits of the Fort Wayne plan are being debated. However valid the arguments for or against, the unorthodox structures do represent a great uplift in the living standard of those who now occupy them.

A Dignified Living Room

Burgandy and beige form the color basis for a conservative and attractive living room. The burgundy and natural-color upholstery is set off by walls which are painted a warm beige. Draperies of burgandy, white and beige frame the windows. White accents are used here and there to bring out the deeper colors.



One end of the kitchen-dining-living room, center door opening into a bedroom and those at right and left onto porches. Equipment provides for wholesome and self-respecting living.

From the Chest in the Carpenter's Attic

By Ralph Flint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reading from time to time in these columns of the adventures of antique hunters in various corners of the world, takes me back to certain years in Europe when I, too, was hot upon the trail. Except for certain minor items of brass and leather, and a miscellany of old books picked up at random in England and France, I had no contests with that acquisitive instinct which turns one into a sleuth with but a single thought.

But when I had crossed into Italian territory, I came suddenly into my own as a bona fide, hawk-eyed collector. The look and feel of things Italian got quickly under the skin, calling with an insistence not to be denied. I had come back to a once-loved land — or so it seemed. Most particularly was this true when I got to Venice. There the richness of tone and texture, wrought of East and West through many centuries, went to my head, and I stood committed to a search that was to last for many years. The first season gave a substantial start. Old lacquered boxes and frames; strips of softly lustrous brocatelle; ironwork with traces of gold still showing; objects in colored marble and bronze; these were proudly brought back to America, as proof of my new aesthetic affinity.

But a second Italian summer saw this search for such items as lay within my means brought to a fine passion. I had gone to stay with friends who had a charming villa in Asolo, a small hill-town in the Veneto, two hours' carriage drive beyond Castelfranco where Giorgione's famous altarpiece hangs.

This is the land of Titian and Giorgione, and looks as if they had had a hand in arranging its contours and coloring. It was at Asolo that Robert Browning stayed so long, and the town makes the background for his "Pippa Passes." It boasts a fourth-century fortress on its highest point, and in many sections the old wall that ringed its flanks still stands. Kick the soil in Asolo and you will doubtless bring to light bits of old glass, mosaic, bronze. The whole place is rich with art and antiquity.

Bargains Plenty Then

This was in the days when really fine things could be had for the more or less proverbial song. Young "Pen" Browning lived there then, and owned three palaces in the town, filled to overflowing with fine North Italian furniture and objets d'art. We were all collectors according to our various purses.

But the day of days for us came one August afternoon, right in our town. In the attic of the carpenter's abode we chanced upon a collection of treasures that left us gasping over our good fortune, and the beauty that had so accidentally been uncovered. On this occasion we were three, which might have proved difficult sharing had not our find proved enough for us all.

We had made a variety of minor purchases from our friend the carpenter. Then I was minded to mount a rickety ladder into the attic where, under a heavy coating of dust and cobwebs lay an assortment of cast-off furniture and woodwork.

An old chest lay in one corner, half buried in forgotten oddments of our friend's craft. Lifting the lid, I was startled to find a collection of old musical instruments—lutes and such, that evoked Giorgione's "Fête Champêtre" of the Louvre. But almost at once I perceived something far more thrilling in its Giorgionesque beauty—a reclining Venus in white faience such as they used to make at Bassano, some ten inches long and a genuine rarity.

Party Must Divide the Finds

Here was where the difficulty of hunting in a pack came in. What to do? Mentally debating the point my eyes caught the glint of gold and shine of color, deeper down in the chest. So I unhesitatingly passed the Venus to my waiting friends, as I proceeded to extract a hanging chandelier, carved and polychromed, with twelve wrought iron arms and long gilded chains. What a beauty! what a find! And again, what to do?

But once more difficulty was solved by the glimpse of a carving at the bottom of the chest, a work of such surpassing beauty that I yielded up the chandelier in haste. Out from the assorted bric-a-brac came my reward in the form of a carved cross some three feet in length, probably of the 1400's. My first feeling of astonishment at such sculptural beauty has lasted all the years undiminished, for my treasure, in its Donatello-like simplicity of conception and authority of detail, never failed to stir me.

The carved cross was acquired in due course, although the carpenter seemed completely ignorant of its provenance or value. How long it had lain there in the attic no one could tell, but it was agreed by us all that it was the real find of the year. Perhaps Robert Browning, had he been with us that afternoon, might have reconstructed its history; but its message of beauty and exaltation was sufficiently eloquent of the artist's vision and skill.

Answers To Questions

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

Spinning Wheel

Missouri

I have a large spinning wheel that is believed to be about 150 years old. Can you tell me the best way to sell it? Mrs. C. L. Q.

Nobody seems to want such old wheels in this part of the country. Whether or not they are salable in your city could be learned by inquiry at your local antique shops. Such a local buyer seems your only practical hope.

"Ulster County Gazette"

British Columbia

I have a copy of the "Ulster County Gazette" of Saturday, Jan. 4, 1800, containing an account of the obsequies of General George Washington, with heavy black lines around it and between the columns. Please advise me where I might dispose of it, for I suppose it must be quite valuable.

G. T. R.

There have been numerous reprints of this issue of the Ulster County Gazette, thousands of which were sold about the original date. We understand only two copies of the original are known to exist, and one dealer in rare editions states he is offered two or three facsimiles a week. He declines to look at them, sure they are worthless.

Auction Prices Of Old Blue

Florida

Please tell me where I can secure a complete list of the auction prices of old Blue Staffordshire ware, reprinted by installments in The Christian Science Monitor during the past two years.

B. M. C.

The sale referred to was held at American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York City, Feb. 19, 1937. This business has been suspended, but it is possible that a priced catalogue may be secured for a moderate charge by addressing Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Prefabricated Houses

Tennessee

Several articles on prefabricated houses have appeared on your page during recent months. Can you tell me a few names of manufacturers within reasonable shipping distance of this place? C. H. K.

We suggest that you write to "Better Homes in America," Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. For several years they have been making thorough studies of all factors of home construction, and are likely to have the information you want. If they have not, and you will let us know, the names of several prominent New England concerns in this line will be sent to you.

Metropolitan Exhibitions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Robinson Galleries, 126 East Fifty-seventh Street, are showing until Dec. 31, limited editions of intimate sculpture for home decoration, by living American artists.

The Delphic Studios, 44 West Fifty-sixth Street, have an exhibition of photographic murals which will remain till Nov. 20.

The Decorators' Gallery, 745 Fifth Avenue, have put on display through Jan. 6 eight distinguished room settings.

The Newark Museum, Newark, N. J., is exhibiting netsukes. These are intricately carved button-like objects, fashioned in various materials but chiefly in ivory and rare woods, by Japan's greatest craftsmen.

The Brooklyn Museum is holding through January what is believed to be the first comprehensive exhibition of masks from many nations and periods. The oldest date in the first century B. C.; the most modern have been lent by Elizabeth Arden. The groupings are—religious; buffoonery; carnival; theater; protection in industry and war; and use in beauty technics.

A Masculine Effect

Green and beige is a dependable combination for a man's room where ivy green floor covering is surrounded by clear, beige walls, with furniture upholstery and draperies of the wall color, figured with a dark and light green conventionalized pattern. Black accessories about the room give emphasis to the general color harmony.

Articles On Antiques

In this month when so many elections occur, the article in Antiques Magazine on lamps used in political torch parades is well timed. Written by the well-known authority Dr. Edward A. Rushford, it is illustrated by numerous examples from his large collection.

Norman L. Dodge, writing under the title What Is Your Old Book Worth, states some elementary facts about rare books, that should be known to everybody who owns the usual family conglomeration printed within a century. He reminds us that Bibles, though large, well bound and printed, and published in the 1700's, bring little or nothing; that old-time volumes of sermons are likewise valued; that "over a hundred years old" gives no importance to a book. Some American newspapers of the late 1700's are rare in certain issues, which are mentioned.

Portraits and other treasures associated with Benjamin Franklin's family and located in Los Angeles are reported on by Mrs. Russel Hastings, accompanied with much genealogical data.

"Going Down!"

"Second floor!

"Ladies hats, coats, dresses, hosiery! Curtains, drapes, dish towels! What's that, ma'am? Yes ma'am. Third aisle to the left."

What did she want? She wanted six yards of chintz. Why had she picked this store? Because she'd seen an advertisement of just what she wanted in The Christian Science Monitor.

Don't skip over the ads. Read them carefully. You'll save yourself time, steps and money if you know what you're going to buy, where you're going to buy it, and how much it's going to cost . . . before you leave home.

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Today's Most Sanitary
CARPET SWEEPER

No Shaking to get dirt free

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Nassau's Latchstring Is Awaiting Tourists

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nassau is keeping its tourist latchstring in a conspicuous place this winter in order that American vacationists may feel free to make this tropical resort a visit sometime during the next six months.

In the first place, no passports or visas are necessary for American visitors. No restrictions have been placed on the import or export of American securities or currency. All hotels plan to be open.

Most important, however, is the announcement that regular steamship service to Nassau will be available on an American liner. Arrangements have been made with the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company of Baltimore for operation of thrice-weekly service from Miami to Nassau.

With fast trains connecting Florida with the rest of the nation Nassau will be, at the most, only two nights away for Americans. Plane service is maintained by Pan American Airways from Miami enabling tourists to reach Nassau on the same day of departure.

* * *

Alabama has joined the host of other states that spend thousands of dollars each year in advertising touristic advantages. A $50,000 annual appropriation for four years has been made available by the Legislature, the fund to be raised by a tax on lubricating oil. In addition $10,000 a year has been appropriated to defray expenses of the campaign, the main fund to be used for actual advertising and promotion.

* * *

Faster service between Chicago, Denver, and Colorado Springs, Colo., was inaugurated over last week end when the Rock Island Lines sent its new streamlined Rocky Mountain Rocket on its initial trip last Sunday. The sleek streamliner was pulled by a 2,000 horsepower Diesel electric locomotive that had on its masthead a special 500,000 candlepower Mars signal beam light that sweeps a giant figure "eight" 1,000 feet high and 2,000 feet ahead of the train when approaching crossings. The locomotive is capable of making 117 miles per hour with a seven-car train in tow.

* * *

Eleven all-expense, escorted tours to the Pacific Coast will be operated this winter by the Chicago and North Western-Union Pacific railroads. Featuring extensive motor trips through Southern California and Mexico, four of the tours leave the Los Angeles Limited at Riverside, Calif., to take guests on a three-day automobile ride through the orange groves, past Lake Elsinore, the Ortego Highway, San Juan Canyon, along the shore into San Diego, Old Mexico, including Tia Juana, before returning north to Los Angeles.

* * *

A special nine-day Christmas holiday cruise to Miami and Havana has been announced by the Italian Line. The Italian liner Saturnia is scheduled to sail from New York on Dec. 23, arriving in Havana on Dec. 26 for two full days and a night of gayety at Cuba's capital city. The same amount of time also will be spent at Miami. The ship will leave Miami on Dec. 29, arriving in New York in time to welcome in the New Year.

* * *

For $90 a person can travel by railroad passenger coach from any point in the United States whether to New York or San Francisco, or across the continent to the other city and back to the starting point without retracing routes.

L. F. M.

Mrs. Branson DeCou

Golfing at Nassau

The sport is extremely popular and the scenery beautiful

Oregon Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore. — A tourist-attracting program of advertising and publicity through the media of newspapers, magazines, radio, and motion pictures has just been authorized by the Oregon State Highway Commission. The $100,000 program is designed to bring tourists to Oregon's all-year playground during the 1940 tourist season.

Of the total allowance $50,000 will be spent in national magazines and $15,000 in newspapers. The remainder will be used for the printing of literature, production of motion pictures, displays of various types and postage, the latter being one of the heaviest miscellaneous expenses.

Based upon concentration of population, approximately 53 per cent of the $65,000 will be spent in the areas east of the Mississippi River, the remainder in the states west of that point.

Air Line Industry Organizes Its Own Arbitration Board

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To achieve peace and promote their own industry, the Nation's air lines yesterday formally set up a mechanism for the settlement of their own disputes, it was announced by Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America.

TheAmerican Arbitration Association, which maintains tribunals all over the United States for the settlement of commercial disputes, was appointed by the air lines to mediate their disputes.

The agreement, signed by 15 companies representing the domestic air line business in the United States, not only prevents recourse to law but also interprets inter-carrier agreements, even where no actual dispute has arisen, to guard against the possibility of future strife.

Trade questions which the air lines agreed to submit to the arbitration included agreements for mutual use of equipment and facilities, restrictions upon questionable advertising, standardization of flight procedure, regulations on non-scheduled flights and maintenance of adequate schedules.

Colonel Gorrell emphasized that this agreement in no way supplants the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which deals with all questions of rates, routes, safety and mail transportation.

* * *

DC-4's Rescaled

Important to Douglas Aircraft Company, builder of the giant DC-4, four-engined, 50-passenger plane, are repeat orders to help amortize the cost of such an expensive and experimental project. Because Douglas recently decided that a slightly smaller version of its DC-4 would be more attractive to its general air transport market here and abroad, United Air Lines, its first customers for such big planes, will have ten of the smaller ones instead of the six large ones it originally ordered.

Still the largest land planes in domestic commercial use the new smaller Douglases will retain the tricycle landing gear and pressure cabin features of the larger model. Four-engine operation is preserved with 25 miles on hour more speed, or approximately 225 miles an hour cruising speed for the new models. To weigh 25 tons gross, as compared with the earlier 33-tonner, the smaller planes will seat from 30 to 40 passengers in daytime service, sleep 20 at night. Production plans call for early delivery in 1940.

* * *

N. A. A. Looks Ahead

To ascertain the aeronautical industry's idea of what the next Congress of the United States ought to appropriate, the National Aeronautic Association late last month invited civic and aviation leaders, writers, fliers, airport operators and laymen to an informal conference at Chicago. Unanimously endorsed by the conferees were resolutions to extend the air mail service to cities that do not receive it at present; a more adequate airport system for the Nation; a substantial expansion of the military air forces over that already appropriated; and establishment of not less than three more researcchh laboratories, a portion of these facilities to be directed especially toward non-scheduled flying operations.

* * *

Looking Ahead

What lies ahead in the air transport fixed-wing plane picture for possibly the next decade was the "limb" upon which C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, permitted himself to go at a conference last week in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The air line head whom most of the industry admits "knows operations," predicted no extremely radical variations in modern planes. What will come, he said, is refinement of present design.

Refinements Mr. Smith saw are a 10 per cent reduction in fuel consumption, a 25 per cent increase in cruising speed upward to about 240 miles an hour (top speeds higher than this), load increases in various commercial applications ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. Sub-stratosphere flying would also enter the picture, he said.

Mr. Smith said that present military performance and efficiency would necessarily be applied conservatively to transport aviation. Efficiency, flexibility and diversity, must mark air transport design, he said, rather than sheer performance which is the sole military requirement.

Low-Priced Informative Books Urged as 'Culture' for Masses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What this country needs most is a good low-priced book that a man can carry home in his pocket, something non-technical yet so simply written that the whole field of astronomy or economics, of government or engineering, might be introduced to those unfamiliar with it, according to Dr. Lyman Bryson, of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Such an accomplishment by publishers in this country, an idea that several of them are already looking into, would help to "democratize knowledge," bring our culture and civilization within the reach of "all the people" and help to preserve democracy itself, says Dr. Bryson, who unfolded the need for this kind of aid to democracy before a meeting of the Adult Education Council of Chicago here recently.

In fact Dr. Bryson, who is also chairman of the Adult Education Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the spokesman on the air of the "People's Platform," told adult education leaders that the day of the private university for the select few is on its way out, and that the private research agencies and private cultural centers are becoming a thing of the past.

Some means must be found by which all the people can gain knowledge, he pointed out. "We must realize in our political democracy," declared Dr. Bryson, "that it is not enough to give people votes or even to train them to vote intelligently, or make them reasonably content with their industrial situation, but away must be found to make them feel whatever there is of culture and civilization in the United States belong to all of them.

Most books attempting to popularize knowledge, said Dr. Bryson, are either not popular or they are written in the languages of the expert. They assume that the reader knows something about the subject, and consequently begin where they should really leave off. Yet he was not making a plea for the illiterate or for only those who stopped on the educational ladder down on the first rungs.

Take Jo Zilch and Joseph Petrovius, for instance, he said. Both are quite typically American and both could profit by this 25-cent book, Dr. Bryson believes. Jo Zilch is a garage mechanic and knows a lot about how automobiles are put together. In fact he's an expert repair man, but he left school when he was in the eighth grade and now reads only newspapers.

Joseph Petrovius, on the other hand, is a bond salesman. He graduated from Yale in 1918 and has not read a book since. He too reads newspapers, and while Dr. Bryson has nothing against people reading newspapers, he believes that in order to have a balanced and systematic knowledge people should read books.

Although this attempt to put good information into popular language which can be sold for little money has 100 years of failure behind it, the idea is now being taken up by several publishers and within the next few years some success may be achieved, Dr. Bryson believes. When asked whether the increase in the number of magazines of books digests is decreasing the sale of books, the adult education authority declared that, on the contrary, it is increasing them. He pointed to one example where the appearance of a certain book digest had advanced the sale of the book by 2,700 in one week.

The method used in Europe might help the stiuation, he pointed out. There books are first sold very cheaply in paper covers. If a person likes the volume he can then purchase a good edition costing four times as much.

U. S. Housewives Get Low Mark As Economists From Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—There would be little agricultural surplus if all Americans were adequately fed, asserts Dr. Jennie I. Rowntree, professor of home economics at the University of Washington in a recently issued pamphlet of the Committee on Public Affairs. Overproduction is not the sole cause of the large surplus of wheat which plagues American farmers.

Adequate feeding is impossible unless Americans are educated to buy sensibly, taught to distinguish between the false and true, and become more sales resistant, the author thinks. Economic and social problems have increased at a greater rate than our ability to understand and cope with them—particularly in the field of feeding the nation's millions. Excess production, farmers' surpluses on the one hand and inadequate diets and malnutrition on the other hand are visible proofs of the weakness in economic insight.

"The American people are eating only three-fourths as much wheat as they did 25 years ago," she said. "Grain products have been replaced by sugar and fats, and the amount of protein eaten thus has been cut one-sixth."

If more elements were retained in the flour, bread and cereals put on the market and prices lowered, Americans might well consume more of the wheat the nation produces and farmers would not feel the great need of a foreign market, the home economist points out.

Many housewives buy whatever appeals to them, the author states, and as a result of poor choices many families find their food money gone before they have an adequate diet. Another group of housewives "accepts unthinkingly all they hear; their gullibility never takes a vacation. They become victims of every faddist or salesman they meet."

"Someone ought to start a 'make the most of local foods' movement: fish on the sea coast, potatoes in regions where they grow, fruits in fruit areas, milk and cheese in the dairy states, beans again making New England famous, and chicken and corn bread in the South. Fresh vegetables from home gardens should again receive their just due. If people ate fresh local products, the three cents for the labeled can or jar could then be used to buy more milk or tomatoes or salmon or fresh fruit and vegetables."

The Committee on Public Affairs through its publication of this pamphlet, showed that it realized that nutrition was a social problem, Dr. Rowntree pointed out. The Committee's publications are aimed at increasing the number of economic literates and are intended to give the people in summary forms the benefit of research on economic and social problems relative to American policy.

In Congress

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Thomas Sanders McMillan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Forging far ahead of her two opponents, Mrs. Clara G. McMillan of Charleston, widow of Representative Thomas S. McMillan, won an easy victory for the seat left vacant by the passing of her husband. Mrs. McMillan's home county of Charleston gave here a landslide vote of 3,657. In all of the precincts, Mrs. McMillan led her opponents by at least three to one.

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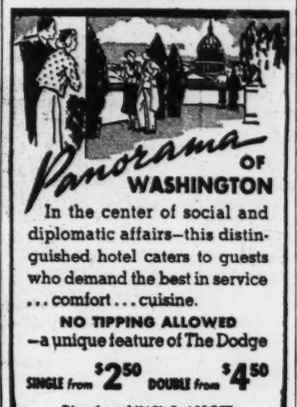
Washington, D. C.



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The Home Forum

Hillside Gardens Of Kyoto

ON A MORNING fresh after rain, we took the tall black rickshaws of Japan and started out to see the temples along the eastern slope of the hill-rimmed city of Kyoto. One of our pullers was a sturdy elderly man, of a type identified with his trade anywhere in East Asia. The younger looked more like a scholar, with a thin face, longish black hair, a pair of huge horn-rimmed spectacles, and a surprising knowledge of pidgin English. Both were very clean, dressed in the skin-tight cotton pants and full loose coat of the Japanese coolie, with conical straw hats.

We turned into a lane shadowed by tall pines, underhung with the exquisite green filigree of the small-leaved Japanese maple. Light fell down from among the high shadows, picking out the figures of passersby—some in kimono, others in summery ill-fitting foreign clothes. There was the scrape of clogs on the moist gravel.

* * *

As the lane turned with the shape of the hill, we passed little clumps of shops and houses. At the back of the shops, we could see the wooden platforms on which the families lived. Clogs with colored toe-straps stood on the steps, and behind the transparent curtains—their Japanese characters blowing inward—we glimpsed, as through a mist, the forms of the shopkeepers' families: A girl, with a white pinafore over her kimono, sat on the matting with her knees bent forward in the old way, busily sewing. A young mother tended her baby. An old man gently fanned himself, listening to music over a small radio. In one little apartment, a meal was being served. The family crouched around a small table, its legs only a few inches above the floor. The table was set with the exquisite little colored dishes which even poor folk use—so charmingly decorative that it is hard to realize they are practical.

We stopped at a shaded temple gate and went in among the trees, into the neatly gardened enclosure. The temples themselves, mostly of natural wood, looked drab after the solid brightness of Chinese temples; a few, which had been whitewashed, seemed only anticlimactic. However, the garden thrilled us with its graceful delicacy of detail. We cooled our gaze on water-lily pools, spanned by miniature bridges of quaint shape. Besides the inevitable old stone lanterns, there were great fountain-bases, like bell-shaped flowers of stone, from whose rim the water gently overflowed—held back by Japanese restraint from gurgling abandon.

* * *

Our way led past two or three big park-like compounds which, we were told, were the houses of wealthy residents. We could see the trees above the walls—pines and cedars, maples, fruit trees, and many others. Even the treetops were immaculate and distinctive in their artistic spacing of contours and coloring. They gave us an inkling of the fairy-tale gardens which lay beyond.

The great houses were packed in among little streets of small ones—the homes of the lower middle class, presumably, with dainty gardens. In one at the corner, a woman was tending her miniature plantation of rock-bound shrubs. She was slender and graceful in her purple kimono; and was one of the few women we had seen who still wore the traditional high-winged hair-dress. It suited perfectly her sweet and gentle face. She looked up from her work and watched us riding by. We bowed to her, and she bowed and smiled back with friendly poise.

* * *

We turned up a steep lane with the pine-clad verdure of the hillside on our right, and a few cryptomeria trees—giants in this land of dwarfs—along the sides. They were all that were left of a double avenue which had been ripped out by a typhoon a few years ago. This place, in the pleasant Japanese way, was a combination of temple and park. Children romped shrilly in front of a papery little schoolhouse, or played beside the bracken and moss which lined a waterfall. An open tea-house charmed us with three flying birds cut into its façade of natural wood; while beyond, at the back, a window was carved into the wood in the shape of a three-quarter moon with a comet-tail doubled under it.

More little streets moved past, the shops and houses breaking apart to give us a view over the city spread out in its bowl below. Then we came to a fine gateway; turned up a wide graveled lane between tall hedges; turned again, with the same austere perspective of gravel and hedges lying long ahead of us up the slope. Finally we veered around a last angle, and passed through the inner gate into the compound of the famous Silver Pavilion. It had been a masterpiece of landscaping—the elongated swastika of that approach. It was the ultimate in the principle of suspense in gardening—withholding all vistas, all surprises, until the great classic one at the end; making us feel like epicures fasting before a superb meal.

We stepped through the charming gateway to the front of the main temple, which had been the home of a celebrated Shogun in the fifteenth century. A monk gave us cloth covers to put over our shoes, and disapprovingly confiscated our gay Japanese parasol—apparently fearing we would poke holes in the sliding paper windows. We padded respectfully over the beautiful cool straw matting, gazing at the famous antique painted screens, and the mellow scroll paintings, and the enshrined room which had been the great Shogun's own. Surreptitiously we peeped out at the entrancing garden through the frames of the rooms.

We were eager to see this garden, which is one of the most famous in a garden-proud land. It was designed by the great artist, Soami, a favorite of the Shogun, in exquisite imitation of Nature. We stared in delight at the "Brocade Mirror Pond," fed by the "Moon-Washing Fountain," and clasped, bright and clear, among trees and bridges and rocks—nearly all with little jewel-like names of their own. On its surface was a still reflection of the Silver Pavilion, the classic two-storied building whose roof was supposed to have been coated long ago with silver leaf.

* * *

When we had finished looking about, we started back down the slope to our rickshaws. Only the Scholar was there. He rose and shouted loudly for his fellow:

"Gino! Gino!"

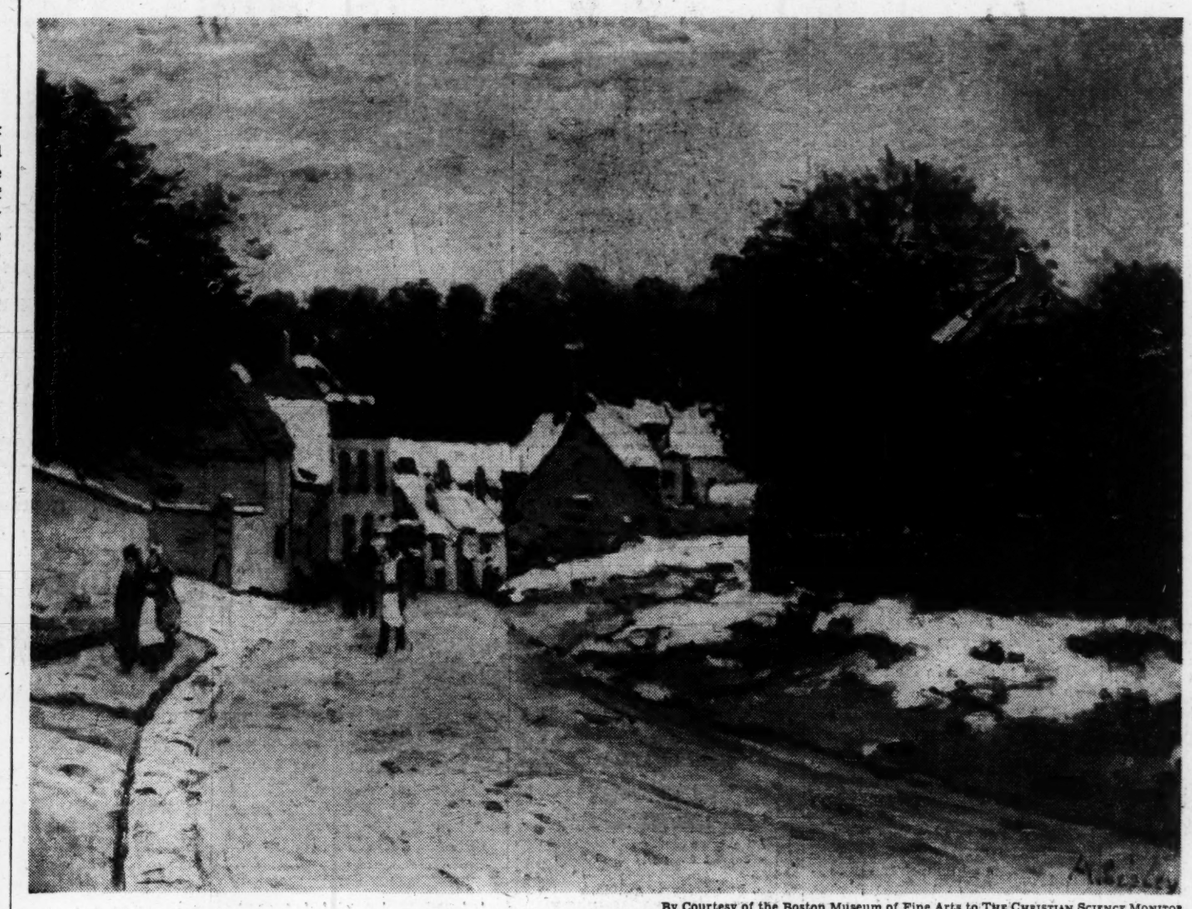
The echoes broke over the quiet, lovely place.

"Gino! Gino! GI-NO!"

For several minutes he tried his voice, running up the avenue and shouting again, while passersby paused to gape. At last Gino appeared, scrambling downhill, his firm flesh jogging, his gold teeth wide apart in a grin. As he came, he struggled to drag his arm through the sleeve of his jacket, which was wringing wet.

He had been whiling away our absence, the Scholar told us, by washing his coat and taking a bath.

MARGARET M. MACKAY



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LES PREMIÈRES NEIGES À LOUVECIENNES": *A Painting by Alfred Sisley*

ALFRED SISLEY (1840-1899) was one of the indomitable group of painters in Paris who were called, by a critic wishing to belittle their efforts, Impressionists. Other members were Claude Monet, Camille Pissaro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Berthe Morisot, Paul Cézanne and Armand Guillaumin. The exhibition of 1874, launched by this group of painters in Paris, is a momentous date in the history of French art. It inaugurated the era of Modern French painting, the influence of which grips the imagination of the entire art world, to this day.

His British parentage did not influence the peculiar kinship which Sisley felt with Frenchmen. Somehow Impressionism was not a purely French method, for there were English painters like John Constable who had the same idea of painting, with thick dabs and abrupt spottings of color.

This canvas of Alfred Sisley was painted in 1870. The signature in the lower right-hand corner was used by Sisley only until about 1872. After that he dropped the initial of his first name, simply signing—Sisley. The lines of design are firm, the shapes clearly articulated in this scene, which seems to have more in common with the impressionistic style of Gustave Courbet and Edouard Manet than the veiled, transitory surface of the color Impressionists. There is a vivacity and cohesiveness in the composition, engendered on the one hand by contrasting accents, on the other by rhythmic unity.

The painting of the first snow at Louveciennes is in the collection of Mr. John T. Spaulding of Boston.

Truant

Moon in the sky at morning were a thing
Not of the day, not of the waning night:
The birds are troubled—should they wake and sing?—
And thought goes wandering in that eerie light,
A grave child, lost between the dark and day,
In countries alien to the common sky,
Unsure of right or left—she being astray—
Or good or ill, or signs to travel by.

For nothing here is as the child has known;
This insubstantial world of vapory air,
Of day-struck moon, of bodiless tree and stone,
Knows naught of nurseries and their walls, four-square,
Or nursemaids with their tiresome thus-and-so's—
And the child smiles triumphant, as she goes.

DAVID MORTON

Portrait of a Cat

Step down from your picture
A moment, and let
Me fetch you a saucer
Of real cream, and pet

Your fur, white and silken.
O step down and meow,
And turn the green crystals
Full toward me that now

Are blind to cajoling.
Come down, and no one
Need ever discover
You stretched in the sun.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Alertness, the Need of the Hour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE STUDENT of American history the word "minutemen" brings to thought the early days of the War of Independence, and those sturdy colonists who, aware of their need to defend certain rights which progress had awarded them, stood ready to take up arms at a moment's notice to protect these rights and their homes. Although they were peace-loving men, they realized that they must defend themselves if they would not surrender what was lawfully theirs.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 158), "All God's servants are minute men and women." "Minute men and women" have an important duty to perform in denying reality to the aggressive beliefs of sickness, sin, poverty, war, and destruction. These beliefs would seek to invade human consciousness and deprive humanity of rights accorded man by divine law.

Service to God implies service to our fellow man, and such service is designated by Paul when he admonishes (II Timothy 4:2), "Be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine." We need to challenge every thought, lest we accept and entertain that which would operate to deprive the individual or society of rights accorded by spiritual law.

Alertness and watchfulness are characteristic of minutemen. We should be alert in fulfilling our duty to God and to mankind. We must refuse to entertain the belief that man is material, subject to suffering, fear, and discord. God is the only cause, and as we persist in claiming this fact we shall find that evil is disappearing from our experience.

Students of the Scriptures find therein many exhortations to awake and to be vigilant. In story, allegory, parable, and song, sleep often is associated with evil. In the allegory of the garden of Eden, we are told "a deep sleep" fell upon Adam. And on the ship bound for Tarshish, Jonah slept while the storm threatened disaster to all on board.

In the garden of Gethsemane Jesus lovingly admonished his disciples to watch while he went apart to pray. But while he prayed, the disciples slept. In that moment there was an urgent call for watchfulness. Minutemen were needed, and there were none.

Progress demands that we "watch and pray;" that we be alert and vigilant, ready to challenge every evil belief that seeks to enter human consciousness. A passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, has proved of great value to thousands of students in reminding them of their duty to stand as God's minutemen. She writes on page 392: "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously."

Erroneous belief may suggest that one is sick, weak, unemployed, friendless, tired, or growing old. But the alert thinker permits no such invasion of his mental home. He knows that freedom, harmony, health, peace, and supply are God-given, and he refuses to surrender his rights to the enemy.

A Christian Scientist went humbly to her Bible for light in the solution of a problem of supply. She was led to turn, as she often did, to the Sermon on the Mount, where she read (Matthew 6:25): "Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

She closed the book and asked herself, "How honestly have I been obeying this admonition?" She was forced to admit that she had been far from doing so. Instead she had allowed heaviness and personal responsibility to crowd out her joy and expectancy of good. Thereupon she resolved that, in so far as she was able, she would henceforth refuse admittance to all worry and fear concerning her daily needs.

As she stood guard at the door of her mental home, she was called upon to defend herself against fear, worry, doubt, and material desires. Her heart was filled with gratitude that the real man is not material but spiritual, that he is clothed with righteousness and salvation, and that he lives by the Word of God. As a result of her faithful application of the Scriptural admonition, the need was completely met.

The reward of minutemen is abundant. Those who stand ever ready to challenge evil, and to refuse admittance to all that would enslave mankind, bring harmony into their own experience and bless the whole world. Alertness, wakefulness, and vigilance are the need of the hour.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Vigilance, nécessité de l'heure actuelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR QUI ÉTUDIE l'histoire des États-Unis, le mot *minutemen* évoque les premiers jours de la Guerre de l'Indépendance, où des colons résolus, comprenant la nécessité de défendre les droits qu'ils devaient au progrès, se déclarèrent prêts à s'armer d'une minute à l'autre pour protéger ces droits et leurs foyers. Ces hommes aimaient la paix, mais ils se rendaient compte qu'une défense était nécessaire s'ils ne voulaient pas abandonner ce qui leur appartenait de droit.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 158): "D'une minute à l'autre tous les serviteurs de Dieu, hommes et femmes, sont prêts à s'engager dans la lutte." Tous ont un important devoir à remplir; ils doivent nier sans délai la réalité des croyances agressives — péché, maladie, pauvreté, guerre ou destruction. Ces croyances voudraient envahir la conscience humaine et priver les hommes des droits qu'accorde la loi divine.

Servir Dieu entraîne le service à l'égard du prochain, comme l'indique cette exhortation de Paul (II Timothée 4:2): "Insiste en temps et hors de temps, reprends, exhorte, censure avec une grande patience et sans jamais cesser d'instruire." Il nous faut contrôler toutes les pensées qui se présentent à nous, sans quoi nous risquons d'accepter et d'entretenir des notions qui enlèveraient à l'individu ou à la collectivité les droits que leur accorde la loi spirituelle.

La promptitude et la vigilance, telles sont les qualités du soldat chrétien. Nous devons être prompts à remplir notre devoir envers Dieu et le genre humain. Il faut refuser d'entretenir la croyance que l'homme est matériel, sujet à la souffrance, à la crainte, aux discords. Dieu est la seule cause; et si nous persistons à revendiquer ce fait, nous constaterons que le mal disparaît de notre carrière.

Ceux qui scrutent les Écritures y trouvent bien des exhortations au réveil, à la vigilance. Les récits, les allégories, les paraboles et les cantiques de la Bible associent souvent le sommeil avec le mal. Dans l'allégorie du jardin d'Éden, on nous dit qu'Adam tomba dans "un profond sommeil." Et sur le navire qui le conduisait à Tarsis, le prophète Jonas dormait pendant que la tempête menaçait de détruire tout l'équipage.

Dans le jardin de Gethsémané, Jésus, le Maître plein d'amour, exhorta ses disciples à veiller tandis que lui-même prierait à l'écart. Mais les disciples s'endormirent, alors qu'une instante vigilance était nécessaire. Il aurait fallu des hommes dont le dévouement fût toujours en éveil, et il ne s'en trouvait pas!

"Veillez et priez," telle est la condition du progrès; nous devons être alertes, vigilants, prêts à refouler toutes les mauvaises croyances qui voudraient s'introduire dans la conscience humaine. Un passage du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), par Mrs. Eddy, a déjà aidé des milliers de disciples en leur rappelant qu'ils doivent toujours se tenir en garde, prêts à servir Dieu. Voici ces lignes, qu'on trouve à la page 392: "Gardez la porte de la pensée. N'admettez que les conclusions dont vous voudriez voir les effets se réaliser sur le corps, et vous vous gouvernerez harmonieusement."

Peut-être la croyance erronée suggère-t-elle qu'on est malade, faible, privé de travail ou d'amis, fatigué, âgé. Mais le penseur vigilant ne laisse point ainsi envahir sa demeure mentale. Il sait que la liberté, l'harmonie, la santé, la paix, les ressources sont les dons de Dieu; aussi refuse-t-il de céder ses droits à l'ennemi.

Aux prises avec un problème concernant les ressources, une Scientiste Chrétienne eut humblement recours à la Bible pour y trouver la lumière. Elle fut amenée à relire, comme elle le faisait souvent, le Sermon sur la montagne, où ses regards tombèrent sur ce verset (Matthieu 6:25): "C'est pourquoi, je vous dis: Ne vous mettez pas en souci, pour votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez ou de ce que vous boirez; ni, pour votre corps, de quoi vous le vêtirez. La vie n'est-elle pas plus que la nourriture, et le corps plus que le vêtement?"

Elle ferma le livre et se demanda: "Ai-je loyalement obéi à cette règle?" Elle fut forcée d'admettre qu'elle s'en était beaucoup écartée. En effet, elle avait permis que dans sa conscience le découragement et la responsabilité personnelle excluent la joie et l'attente du bien. Dès lors, elle prit une nouvelle résolution: dans la mesure où elle en serait capable, elle refuserait absolument d'admettre les soucis et la crainte au sujet des choses jugées nécessaires.

Surveillant la porte de sa demeure mentale, elle fut appelée à se défendre contre la crainte, les tracas, le doute, les désirs matériels. Son cœur se remplit de gratitude à la pensée que l'homme réel est non pas matériel mais spirituel; que ses vêtements sont la justice et le salut; qu'il vit de la Parole de Dieu. Grâce à cette fidèle mise en pratique de l'exhortation scripturaire, la Scientiste eut tout ce dont elle avait besoin.

Elle est ample la récompense du bon soldat chrétien. Ceux qui, toujours prêts à repousser le mal, excluent les choses susceptibles d'asservir le genre humain — ceux-là ont une existence de plus en plus harmonieuse et font du bien au monde entier. La promptitude et la vigilance sont les nécessités de l'heure présente.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Learning to Speak With a Song

ONE DAY, several years ago, I stood before a group of women, some young and some not so young, who came to me weekly for training in speech and voice. It was a difficult class, curiously unresponsive. . . . There was no light in their eyes, the muscles of their jaws were set, their lips scarcely moved, their teeth were tight together. The very thought of standing up in front of the group and speaking alone terrified them completely. They were willing to drill, but they did it listlessly, without a spark of animation. They looked at me as if to say, "How can this technique be of any practical value to me tomorrow morning in the office?" I wondered how it could myself.

Suddenly, with the inspiration which is supposed to be born of desperation, I put the opening "babble exercises" to the tune of "Jingle Bells" and stood there before them, singing and beating time. It was magic. I had started them into laughter, and with laughter came relaxation. Their faces lighted, their bodies became alive. By the end of the first few bars they were singing with me, singing with gaiety and abandon. They forgot they were practicing speech sounds, they were just having a good time.

When *Jingle Bells* grew monotonous with use we thought of other tunes and made silly little rhymes to go with them. The more absurd the words the more the class laughed, and the more they laughed, the closer they came to achieving at last that loosening of the muscles which is fundamental to good speech. It was a great success. . . .

From singing the speech drills, the class learned the value of pausing and the importance of emphasizing the word in the phrase which conveyed the thought. And as they became more sensitive to these factors and to the rhythm and melody heard in song, the speech techniques began to have a new meaning. Later, when the pupils heard their voices actually change in quality with the change in their mental attitude, they understood the principle that speech is not a question of lip and tongue movement alone, but involves the whole organism—mental, emotional and physical. Good speech means freedom of spirit as well as freedom of muscles. It means mental alertness—a desire to speak and to speak well. . . .

Everything that is done well must be done easily, and if it can be done joyously, too, so much the better.—From "Sing Your Way to Better Speech," by GERTRUDE WALSH. (New York: Dutton.)

Still the Country Petrarch Knew

THE COUNTRY ABOUT Avignon has to-day much the same appearance that it had when Petrarch lived there. In the very far distance are the foot-hills of the Alps. Closer and separated from them by many miles of rich rolling land is Mont Ventoux, which Petrarch climbed. . . .

Most of the villages in the district are walled villages, but the walls are very much broken, and the owners of the châteaux have gone away and left them to the peasants and cows and horses and chickens which have taken possession of them or of those parts that seem useful. The villages of the Middle Ages were small, but these villages are smaller, and one may wander about in many a deserted house of the fourteenth century and look out over the walls of the town to the green fields beyond. The houses are tall and flat on the roof and narrow, and there are not enough people left to make it worth while to use the top stories.

Carpentras is one of these towns, only larger than most. It has electric lights in some parts, but in others it has no running water. It is on a very high hill. The room where we stayed at Carpentras was at the top of a high narrow house, and the wind howled about the corner, and the moonlight threw into silhouette the jagged roof line of the town and the crenelated tower of the Porte d'Orange. One cannot make a tour of the walls from the inside of the town, for houses have been built up against them and over them so that at night the lights of the houses smile down on the traveler. Building a house against the wall of a city is a good idea, because it saves putting up one side of the house, and sometimes you can dig back into the city wall and make an extra room or a cellar to keep the butter fresh.—From "Trails of the Troubadours," by RAIMON DE LOL (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1939

Fresh Fish Exports Aid New England

Demand for seafood from Britain and neutral countries opens up new markets.

New England fresh fish—filleted and frozen — already is being shipped to England, where all quota restrictions on American fresh fish have been removed since the outbreak of the European war, definitely opening up a new, if temporary, outlet for the seafood harvesters of New England.

Other new business is expected to develop shortly with neutral nations where the war has directly or indirectly brought about interference with normal sources of fish supply.

Considerable trade in frozen fish fillets is being developed in England, according to information received by Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Haddock, cod, mackerel, whiting, and plaice fillets from New England waters are being sold at Billingsgate, London's famed fish market, said Mr. Smith.

Selling New England fish to European countries is highly speculative just now, as landings of such fish in England is extremely susceptible to the fortunes of war, in addition to those of weather and "fishermen's luck," according to Mr. Smith. But the London fish trade voices the opinion that the market for American fish is likely to continue although remaining on a speculative basis.

Pirates' Emblem In Safety Drive

The Jolly Roger, famous skull and crossbones flag of pirates, will be flapping above Boston police stations next week, it has been announced—but there will be no firing across the bows of private cars by police cruisers, or anything like that.

Of course, there will be a certain amount of halting of automobiles, but this will be strictly on the side of the law—the law against speeding and other dangerous forms of driving.

For the planned flying of the sinister emblem is part of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's two-month safety drive—as carried out by Boston's Police Commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty.

The Commissioner has ordered a flag for each station and one for headquarters.

On any day that an automobile fatality occurs, the skull and crossbones will be hoisted over the station of the division in which it occurs, and also over police headquarters, the Commissioner has announced.

The flags are due to be delivered to the police department next week.

Barnes Named Chief Justice

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 14 (AP) —Nomination of Charles P. Barnes, Maine Supreme Court jurist, to be the new Chief Justice, awaited Executive Council approval today. Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, posting the Houlton Justice's name, said he had not yet given consideration to choice of a new associate justice.

Chief Justice Charles J. Dunn's passing on Nov. 10, declared the Governor, created an opportunity to "pay fitting tribute" to Justice Barnes' "great service" on the bench. Mr. Barnes, named to the High Court in 1924, served as Republican Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1921.

Polish Relief Meeting Next Sunday Afternoon

The Polish Relief Committee will hold a meeting at Fanueil Hall next Sunday afternoon to raise funds for the needy in Poland. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be the principal speaker.

This Committee was formed shortly after Germany invaded Poland and, through the agency of the Red Cross, already has transmitted $1,500 to aid needy Poles.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and cold with lowest temperature in the lower 20's tonight; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature; moderate northwesterly winds, decreasing during Wednesday.

All New England except Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Generally fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature in west portion in the afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: fresh to strong northwest winds this afternoon, diminishing slowly tonight and Wednesday; not so cold tonight and Wednesday; broken clouds tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

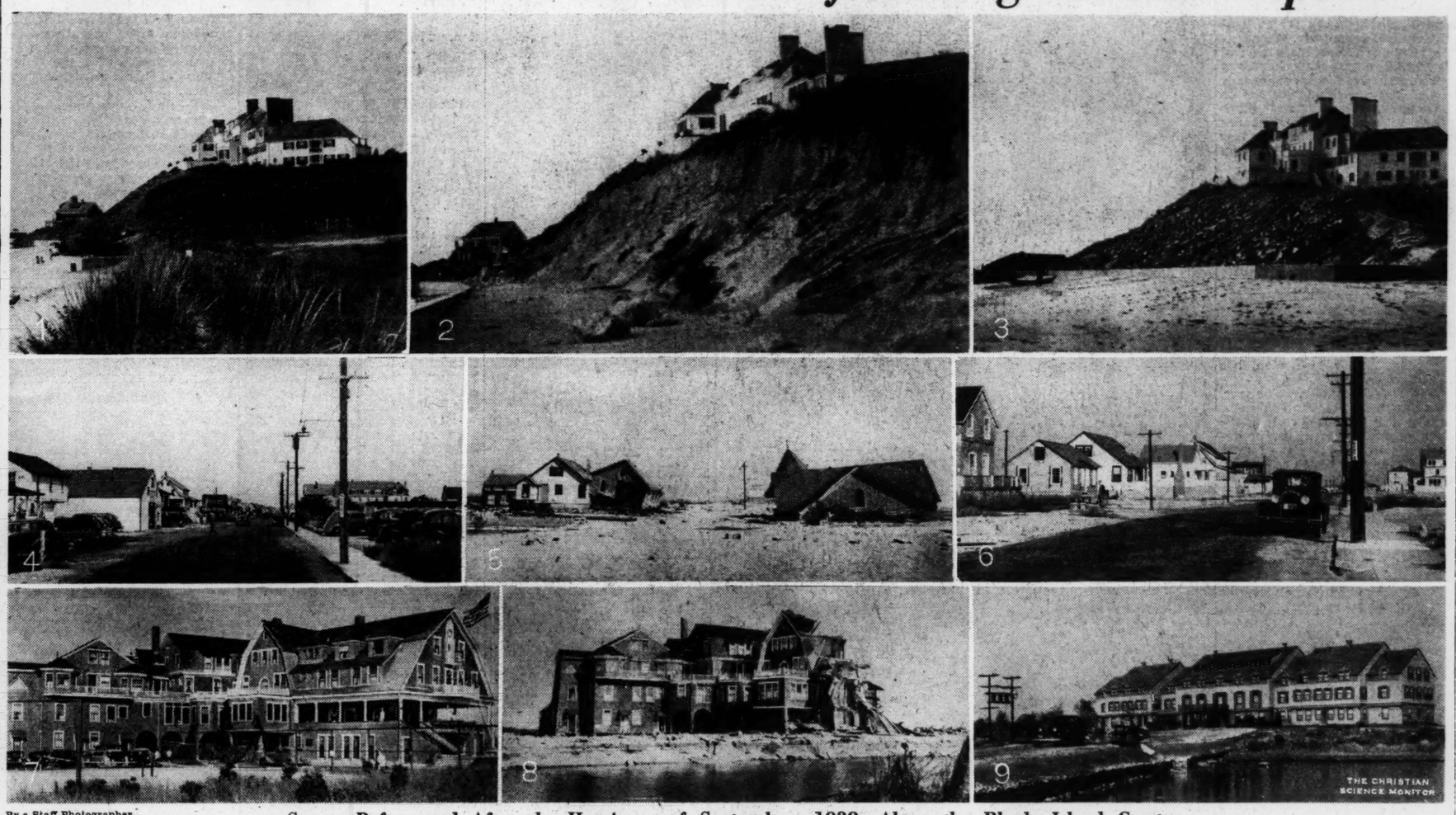
	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	21	New Orleans	57	57
Chicago	39	38	New York	28	28
Denver	33	33	Norfolk	42	41
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	34	33
Kansas City	43	42	St. Louis	36	32
Los Angeles	60	59	San Francisco	55	54
Miami	73	70	Washington	36	36
Minneapolis	30	29			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 14.
B—Minimum, Nov. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:04 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Wednesday, 1:40 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:54 p. m.

When Nature Turns to the Work of Making Its Own Repairs



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes Before and After the Hurricane of September, 1938, Along the Rhode Island Coast

1. A 50-foot marine cliff at Watch Hill, R. I., prior to hurricane. 2. Same cliff taken after hurricane with vegetative cover stripped and eroded back of sea wall for 30 feet. 3. Same cliff today showing the massive granite blocks dumped in to protect the mansion on top of cliff from being undermined. 4. Misquamicut Beach before hurricane (note two posts about a foot tall on the left-hand side of the road and shown in all three pictures). 5. Misquamicut Beach the day after the hurricane. (The two posts are the only recognizable features.) 6. Misquamicut Beach today one year later is rapidly building up once more. 7. Weekapoag Inn before hurricane. 8. Weekapoag Inn after hurricane. 9. Weekapoag Inn today—torn down and entirely rebuilt further back from the shore.

Public Help Is Sought In Safety Drive

Public co-operation with the police in apprehending hit-and-run drivers was sought today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's Highway Safety Campaign Committee to make the November-December safety drive more effective.

The Committee revealed the first two weeks of the campaign show not only "an increase in pedestrian fatalities at night, but during the past 30 days there have been 30 persons injured, and eight killed by hit-and-run drivers."

The appeal was issued in behalf of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles, the State Department of Public Safety, the Massachusetts Safety Council and the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, the group sponsoring the campaign.

Although the police have established identity in several hit-and-run cases, the Committee said the majority are still at large, and the public is urged to be alert in the future to assist the police by giving quick information by telephone.

"If the number of the hit-and-run car cannot be obtained," the Committee advises, "note other means of identification; an accurate description of the vehicle as to color, type, probable age, or unusual stickers on the windows. Other motorists are often in a position to follow the hit-and-run car and obtain its number.

"In several of the 38 cases that have occurred, investigation indicated that there was some negligence on the part of the person injured. Had the driver not run away from the scene of the accident, he might have been cleared. When he does escape, the burden of guilt rests upon him, and public opinion is strongly against him."

Starting Recount Of Council Vote

The Election Committee commenced today the task of re-counting the ballots cast in six of the city's 22 wards in the fight for a place on the City Council. The wards where ballots were being re-counted included 1, 3, 8, 6, 14, and 18.

Interest centered around Ward 1 where Susan K. Donovan had a three vote lead over her opponent James Coffey at the end of the original count. Re-counting of this Ward started early this morning and Mrs. Donovan had picked up 10 more votes when the Committee stopped for noon recess.

German to Be Speaker

Gerhart Seger, former member of the German Reichstag, now a refugee looking hopefully toward American citizenship, will speak at the meeting of the Community Service Club of West Newton at the Second Parish House tomorrow afternoon. His topic will be "The World Looks at America," and he will relate personal experiences as member of the Reichstag and its Committee on Foreign Relations, as an inmate of a Nazi prison and as a refugee in Czechoslovakia and America. Mrs. Leslie Pratt Phinney, President of the Club, will preside.

Nature Big Aid in Repairing Storm-Damaged N. E. Coast

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—Like a train running on time the prediction of Prof. Robert L. Nichols, Tufts geologist, that Nature aided by mankind would in a very short space of time repair the storm-ravaged coastline of New England, has largely come to pass only a year after new, unwanted channels, islands, ponds and sea-wall debris appeared to have ruined summer seaside playgrounds.

Especially in the exclusive Watch Hill section of Westerly, Rhode Island, is this true. Although no summer homes have yet been rebuilt on Napatree Beach where the storm swept away $40,000 and $50,000 residences, yet where one of the worst of the storm-cut channels separated the point from the mainland, normal sand migration aided by the dumping of rock has entirely healed the breech. At another point where the sea climbed over a cement retaining wall to eat away a cliffside almost to the point of undermining a large mansion-type summer home, engineers believe they have defeated erosion by dumping in huge granite boulders.

The elbow of Napatree Point, like Nahant and Nantasket near Boston, was once an island formed of glacial debris. It was joined to the mainland by the action of wind and waves.

The flora and land configuration all indicate, says Professor Nichols, "that channels have been cut and healed many times, but that probably not cut of any consequence until last year's storm, occurred since 1815."

Technically speaking, Napatree Beach is a classic example of what geologists call a tombolo, while the extension to Sandy Point is a "spit." Both have been formed since Glacial times and similar action has been taking place all along the eastern coast.

"Many of the smaller breaks were healed a few weeks after the storm," Professor Nichols reports in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America. Alwyn F. Marston, a graduate assistant, is co-author. The area studied most intensively included about 12 miles of coastline from Stonington, Conn., to Noyes Point, R. I. The report includes detailed accounts of erosion on headlands, cliffs, fore-dunes and beaches, together with a summary of the region's geologic past.

Photographs showing before and after the hurricane scenes, illustrate the Bulletin account which Professor Nichols says was actually prepared several months ago, but just printed. A survey of the area today discloses a number of man-made changes in the area as well. Along Weekapaug Beach many homes have been entirely rebuilt, one hotel has been demolished and rebuilt farther back on the beach, and at Napatree, new rows of cabanyas and a new boat clubhouse have risen to take the place of property wrecked.

Cost of Turkeys Much Under 1938

A turkey symphony of some 700,000 individual gobbles sounding from the farm districts of New England today, was hailed in Boston market circles as indicating the biggest supply of locally raised birds in the history of the region.

Behind these gobbles, estimated to be louder than last year by at least 100,000 turkeys, are 10,000,000 pounds of meat which will go on local markets this season at about 25 cents a pound or five to six cents less than the 1938 prices, the market men declare. The possibility of even lower prices hinges upon how large the surplus is in New York after families push away from loaded dining room tables one week earlier than the traditional New England date on Nov. 30.

Following the New England trend, reports from all parts of the United States indicated that 500,000,000 pounds of turkey would be available for Thanksgiving or at least 400,000 more turkeys on the market than last year. This is said to be a record supply. Compared with the 1938 turkey crop of 11,000,000 marketable birds, there will be nearly 12,000,000 this season, the reports stated.

North Star Postpones Sailing

(Continued from Page 1)

fixed by Admiral Byrd as the zero hour for sailing for Little America, there still remained four hours work of shifting and stowing last-minute cargo placed aboard the vessel, Commander Lystad said.

In addition, the work of checking the compasses of the ship must be done by daylight and requires three hours, so it would be impossible to leave today in time to have sufficient daylight for the checking work, it was explained. The ship, therefore, will pull into the channel at dawn tomorrow for the calibrating of her compasses and then head for the South polar region.

The last major item of supply, the 37-ton oil-burning, snow cruiser, which reached Boston yesterday after an 18-day cross-country odyssey, was stowed snugly aboard this morning.

Admiral Byrd, who arrived shortly after noon to supervise departure of the vessel, which he will join at Philadelphia or at Panama, emphasized the semi-permanent nature of the work of the expedition.

Semicolonizing Enterprise

In many quarters, the expedition has been described as a semi-colonizing enterprise, and the Admiral added strength to this view, although he did not use the word colonize.

"In a sense," he told reporters in the officers' mess room while anchor chains rattled overhead as the snow cruiser was being made fast to the deck, "in a sense, this is the beginning of a semipermanent thing.

"It all depends upon what Congress appropriates," he said. "The idea is to carry on for some years, not 15 or 20, but perhaps five or six years. The men will be relieved each year under this plan. Few will want to stay two winters. For most men, one is usually enough."

Admiral Byrd reiterated that the objects of the expedition are to "substantiate claims to areas discovered and claimed, and we hope to discover some unknown areas and claim them," and to obtain data and observations for "at least 15 different branches of science."

He scouted the idea that precious metals, except coal, would be found in the Antarctic in any quantity, and suggested the coal would not be easily accessible. The chief value of Antarctic development, he said, would be along aviation lines.

"Of great importance is a good plane route from the Americas to Australia," he declared. "By way of Little America, the longest hop is 1,800 miles. This would cut out the risk of long water flights. Of course, this is not practical as aviation stands today, for bases have not yet been developed."

The Admiral was greeted by officers and members of the crew as he boarded the vessel.

"This feels like the South Pole," he exclaimed as he stepped aboard, referring to the 26-degree temperature and brisk wind which kept crew and spectators shivering throughout the morning.

A 50-piece band, known as the Commonwealth Band, under the supervision of William F. Sargent, was on the dock waiting to give the Antarctic ship a send-off. Relatives and friends of the officers and crew were aboard the vessel and on the dock.

Snow Cruiser Aboard

The snow cruiser was put aboard without a hitch. Despite its huge size, the 55-foot, mobile igloo, with its last 10 feet removed to abbreviate its length, was maneuvered from the Army Pier to the forward well deck of the North Star in less than 15 minutes.

Careful preparations preceded the actual loading. Not only had the 10-foot tire rack been cut from the rear with acetylene torches, but the deck of the ship had been heavily planked, and the Navy tug Nottoway had been placed with her nose against the port side of the North Star to keep her against the pier during the loading. Even the hour had been carefully selected, so the high tide would raise the deck of the vessel even with the pier.

At 10:10 a. m., Dr. Poulter climbed into the cab of the Antarctic bus (Sailors using nautical terms, call it the "bridge" of the "cruiser.") Seated at the control board, Dr. Poulter straightened the 10-foot, rear wheels, moved the snowmobile slowly forward.

At the edge of the dock, Dr. Poulter stopped, climbed down from the "bridge" for a last check of the 1½-ton rubber-tired wheels. He returned to the driver's seat.

"Come ahead," beckoned Lieutenant Commander Isak Lystad, skipper of the North Star, from the well-planked deck.

Sailors watching the hub-caps of the snowmobile to see that they missed the superstructure of the vessel as it rolled aboard, called "All clear."

The big moment was heralded by the Antarctic mastodon with two thin, little toots from a small horn such as one would expect on an ancient flivver. The steel igloo crept forward, the front wheels rolled onto the North Star, the deck listing six inches under the weight, while the Navy tug pressed firmly against the other side of the vessel.

Spectators Cheer

The rear wheels rolled aboard, and the vessel straightened to an even keel. The cruiser moved into position lying across the deck, directly under the vessel's bridge. It was safe aboard.

A cheer went up from the crowd of about 200 who stood about, trying vainly to keep warm on Boston's coldest day of the season.

While the cruiser appeared to fit snugly behind the fo'castle head, it was found, about an hour later, to be projecting slightly over the starboard side, which was next to the pier.

With the ebbing of the tide expected at 1 p. m., it was realized the cruiser might catch on the pier as the vessel fell with the tide. So the North Star cast off and anchored about 100 yards out in the harbor. She tied up at the pier again later.

Relatives and friends of the 60 officers and men who were sailing on the North Star bade farewells during the morning. The cold weather, intensified by a strong wind that blew in from the harbor, gave an appropriate setting for the polar expedition's departure.

The mother of one of the men was heard to warn her son, solemnly, "Be sure to keep your warm clothes on!"

Indeed, many of them had already put on their parkas and heavy mittens as a protection against Boston weather. Some wondered if it seemed so cold up here, what it would be like in Little America.

Flier Dahl Held In Spanish Jail

Mrs. Edith Rogers Dahl, who arrived here today on the American Export Lines Steamer Exochorda from Marseilles, revealed that despite all of her personal pleas to General Franco her aviator husband, who was shot down during the Spanish revolution, was still a prisoner in Spain. Mrs. Dahl said she has not given up hope, however, as the American Embassy in Spain was trying to effect the American flier's release.

Mrs. Dahl's earlier plea brought about a reprieve from a capital sentence passed upon her husband by Franco's men shortly after his arrest.

Mr. Dahl joined the loyalist forces as an instructor in aviation. Mrs. Dahl said that her husband's presence in Spain was of a commercial nature only and that he had no political sympathies. Mr. Dahl has been imprisoned for two years and five months.

Witnesses Tell Of Jail Favors In Dowd Probe

Cells unlocked, parade of workers relates—Charges of looseness—Guards cite order.

A frequent visitor at the Charles Street jail, it was learned late this afternoon, was E. J. O'Hare, Chicago race track promoter who was slain in Chicago last Friday. He visited a prisoner at the jail who is serving a sentence for contempt of court, once prominent in Boston political circles. During his visits to Boston, Mr. O'Hare was questioned, it was also learned, by United States District Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, on the matter of income tax violations by persons doing business with Mr. O'Hare.

Chicago police reported today that a private book found in Mr. O'Hare's room listed former "Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts, 350 Jamaica Way, Jamaica Plains, Mass.," and 'State House, Boston, Capitol 3600," the Associated Press reported. In Mr. O'Hare's safety deposit box, Chicago police found stock of the Bristol County Kennel Club, popularly known as the Dighton Dog Track, and other dog tracks.

Disclosures of jail cells left unlocked, special food brought in for favored prisoners, uncontrolled visiting between men and women prisoners, and other disclosures said to be sensational in character were made today by a parade of Court House and jail employees who were questioned by District Attorney William J. Foley in his examination of the conduct of John F. Dowd, resigned Sheriff.

Guards, it was disclosed at the District Attorney's office, told of being ordered to leave cell doors of certain prisoners open at all times. When other prisoners learned of this favoritism, they caused such a commotion, the District Attorney was informed, that former Sheriff Dowd ordered all the cells left open.

Orders Cited

When guards complained of the dangers of this practice, they said they were advised by Mr. Dowd: "Mind your own business or have your buttons torn off."

Visitors were allowed at all hours, the District Attorney was informed and men prisoners were allowed to visit women inmates without restriction.

Food served the usual run of prisoners was extremely bad, the District Attorney was told; but some of the more favored prisoners, including Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston City Treasurer by appointment of former Mayor James M. Curley, have been allowed to send out for meals. Dolan is now serving a contempt of court sentence in connection with bonds bought by the city while he was Treasurer.

It was learned that the District Attorney is investigating reports of prevalence of narcotics in the jail during Dowd's incumbency.

Kerrigan Favored

Names of potential successors to Suffolk County's shrievalty, abandoned yesterday by Mr. Dowd, went around between State House and City Hall today but informed political observers believed John E. Kerrigan, mild-mannered State Senator and City Councilor, was the favorite.

Councilor Kerrigan, from South Boston but not a Curley Democrat, was regarded as having an inside track to the appointment when it became known that Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, outstanding Back Bay Republican, had urged Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to make this choice. Councilors Kerrigan and Shattuck, though of opposite parties, have long been close friends in the Council.

Appointment Wednesday

The Governor has announced he would appoint a successor to Mr. Dowd tomorrow. It is subject to confirmation by the Governor's Council which also meets tomorrow in regular session. Suffolk County being predominantly Democratic, some of the Governor's staff have allowed that an appointee of one from this party would be a fortunate political stroke for Mr. Saltonstall.

Dowd Drops Defense

Meanwhile former Sheriff Dowd, having abandoned efforts to defend himself in court, was far away from Boston today, but he was not, it appeared, yet free of the consequences caused by his activities as Sheriff.

Presumably he was on his way to Florida. At the same time the District Attorney's office was going over evidence presented by the Boston Bar Association which was expected to be the basis of the State's case to be laid before the Suffolk County Grand Jury—the panel which initiates criminal prosecutions—the last of this week or the first of next.

Concord Licenses Bikes

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Effective next April 1, bicycles in Concord will have to be licensed. The Board of Aldermen has approved an amended ordinance calling for an annual 25-cent license fee.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lillian Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva, featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwright's Company. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Normandie—
"The Wizard of Oz," also "Saint in London," featuring George Sanders.

Radio—Page 12

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30. Also "The Ugly Duckling," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—
"The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. Also "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kruger and Ona Munson. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

University—
Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford in "The Women." 2:30, 5:40, 8:55. Also "Five Times Five," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "The March of Time," featuring "Uncle Sam, The Farmer." 2:10, 5:25, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:30, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Sabotage." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Repertory—
"Alexander Graham Bell," "Little Princess." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Rains Came," with Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—
"The Rains Came," starring Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, Brenda Joyce and George Brent. 3:10, 6:05, 9. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry and Judith Barrett. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Five Times Five," Franz Liszt's "Libestraum," "Reno's Activities," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Mutiny in the Big House," featuring Charles Bickford and Barton MacLane. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—
James Stewart and Claudette Colbert in "It's a Wonderful World." Also "Shanghai Express," with Marlene Dietrich and Warner Oland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring The Jones Family. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Torpedoed," with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell and Noah Beery. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and The Ritz Bros. Fenway: 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"This Man Is News," 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Girl From Rio," with Warren Hull and Movita. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. 1:20, 5, 8:35. Also "The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also Elsa Maxwell and Ann Sothern in "Hotel for Women." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Edna Russell, violinist. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Soloists: Raphael Silverman and Everett Helm. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

South End House, 48 Rutland Street—
Lecture-demonstration, by Hans Wiener, assisted by members of his Studio of Dance. Subject: "The Stimulus of Dance for Children." 4.

Family-Size Farm in Vermont Called Best Support of State

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 14—Vermont is facing a growing need for making more people self-supporting, in the opinion of W. Arthur Simpson, director of Old-Age Assistance. Mr. Simpson points out that the yearly bill for general relief, public assistance, and kindred programs totals more than $7,000,000; and he notes that in view of the inability of a majority of the towns to assume greater financial responsibilities, "the whole problem must be considered soundly, co-operatively and objectively."

The family-size, self-sustaining farm is the soundest beam in the community structure, he asserts, and in a rural State like Vermont, with comparatively few industries, it is a serious problem when a family deserts or is taken off the land. When this happens, he says, "you may have solved an immediate economic problem, a tax problem or a transportation problem, but you probably have gained a relief problem that has real and deep social and economic consequences. Those still engaged in productive enterprise may have assumed the additional burden of supporting another non-productive family."

Director Simpson sees possibly the most important and far-reaching changes in the relation of people to government as coming from the passage of the National Security Act. These policies, he says, are still in an experimental stage and affect every person and directly or indirectly touch every vocation in the nation. "The reliance upon government fostered by these policies," he asserts, "can be a two-edged sword; it may either preserve or destroy our democratic form of government."

Textiles Show Gains

Improved business for Vermant textile industries is shown in reports coming to the State capitol. For the first time in many months, the American Woolen Company mills in Winooski are calling in employees, and the carding and spinning rooms have gone on a three-shift basis. This pick up, it is reported, will spread to other departments of the mills as soon as the work is ready.

Orders on hand in the Winooski and Burlington plants are said to assure capacity work for at least three months. Similarly, other textile points in the southern part of Vermont are reporting improved conditions, due to new orders, while the machine plants in Springfield, Windsor and other towns in southern Vermont are reported working on a basis that may indicate a new business boom for those areas.

Cutting Milk Costs

With the validity of the Federal milk orders definitely established by the United States Supreme Court, dairymen "for the first time actually are in a position to devote most of their thinking and energy to perfecting the marketing program which is so vital to their economic welfare," Samuel W. Tator, Administrator of the Federal Milk Marketing Order in Boston, has told Vermont producers.

Now is the time, Mr. Tator says, to set up committees to study and initiate programs to reduce the costs of milk production, to develop efficiency in haulage routes, to eliminate duplication of country plant facilities and to improve distribution. He warned the producers that the public is very sensitive to changes in milk prices, adding that every time an increase occurs, even though it follows in due course a previous drop in price, some reaction is felt, either through deliberate curtailment in consumption or by increasing the use of canned milk.

Youth Sessions

Young men to the number of 500 are expected to attend the twenty-sixth annual conference of Older Boys to be held in Burlington, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Dec. 8, 9, and 10. The conference is promoted annually by the State committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s of Vermont in co-operation with churches, schools, clubs, and other interested agencies.

The conference theme this year is, "What Does America Mean to Me?" The question of citizenship in a democracy will come in for exploration, as will also propaganda, preparedness, and the place of the individual.

'Big Top' Up for November Show

Some Drawing Cards of Legion Circus

Top: Christy's elephants pose at climax of one of their acts. Bottom (left), Les Kimris, high-flying aerialists; (right) one of the Voise trio of acrobatic clowns.

The American Legion Circus, with clowns, elephants, aerialists, and acrobats, will be at the Boston Garden from Nov. 15 through Nov. 25. Outstanding among the performers is the Demnati Arab Troupe, a tumbling, spinning aggregation of acrobats who will engage in a series of whirlwind acts.

Proceeds of the Legion Circus will be used to help pay expenses of the national convention of the American Legion in Boston next year.

Hearing Scans Radio Speeches Of Bickford

James W. Gum, attorney for the Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation, which is seeking to obtain the frequency and facilities of radio Station WAAB in Boston, stated this morning—on the fifth day of the Federal Communications Commission's hearing on the application—that he intends to prove that certain speeches by Leland Bickford of the Yankee and Colonial Networks news services, were not "straight-away commercial broadcasts."

The speech mainly under discussion was made by Mr. Bickford on Sept. 15, 1938, on behalf of Richard M. Russell, Democratic candidate for nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

Former Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly, who took the stand this morning, in commenting on this speech said: "Russell is a nice fellow. He was unfortunate in having Bickford around him. That speech for Russell must have been prepared for Bickford by scholars at Republican headquarters. The answer is he got 30,000 votes. If Bickford hadn't been speaking for him he would have got more."

After reading from the heading of the speech an announcement that the facilities of WAAB were engaged in the interests of Richard M. Russell, and that the speaker for the evening was Leland Bickford, Editor in Chief of the Yankee and Colonial Network news services, Mr. Kelley stated that it appeared from this announcement that the speech was strictly commercial and that the time was engaged on Mr. Russell's behalf.

Mr. Kelley also stated that arranged for someone to speak on his behalf, he would have liked to have had the speaker "build himself up" by giving his title, as did Mr. Bickford in this instance.

Mr. Kelly also stated that whenever he, as Lieutenant Governor, wanted to broadcast a statement on the radio, John Shepard III, owner of WAAB, not only gave him time but rigged up a special microphone in his office at the State House.

Edward McCormack, brother of Congressman John McCormack (D) of Boston, was scheduled to take the stand later today.

Profit on Hurricane Timber Secured in Co-operative Sale

The 600,000,000 board feet of lumber felled in New England by the 1938 hurricane—enough to build 125,000 five-room homes—has been sold under a co-operative agreement made operative today that provides for a profit all round, it was announced by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration.

The deal, consummated in Washington recently, is believed by Leslie S. Bean, Director, to be the largest transaction of its kind in the history of the United States.

$24 a Thousand

Total price for the lumber is $14,400,000. Under this contract timber owners would receive $24 for a thousand feet, a sum described by Mr. Bean as "considerably higher" than the price normally received.

The lumber has been purchased under a co-operative known as the Northeastern Timber and Marketing Association. Its contract is effective for 4½ years and provides for quarterly payments of $800,000. This allows, Mr. Bean explained, a 20 per cent return to wholesalers in the co-operative on their investment.

Profits in excess of that amount must be split between the wholesaler's co-operative and the Timber Salvage Administration, this agency's share to be distributed among the original New England timber owners.

The co-operative has agreed, Mr. Bean said, to take possession of the sawed lumber at the salvage scene. All the lumber downed in the 1938 hurricane will be disposed of by the co-operative exclusive of that portion to be held in New England in anticipation of regional needs for the next six or seven years.

Wide Distribution

The co-operative's lumber will be distributed outside of New England, as far South as the Potomac and as far West as the Mississippi.

About 250,000,000 board feet of timber already has been sawed and operations are continuing in the New England woodlands at the rate of 4,000,000 board feet a week.

Boston Tax Rate to Drop If Officials Cut Expenses

There are good reasons for believing that Boston's 1940 tax rate will be lower than this year's figure of $39.90—if city officials cut operating expenses still further—the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said today.

Particularly in the School Department, where enrollment has been going down markedly, there should be opportunities for economy, the Committee said.

The report said in part: "We believe that to a large extent these optimistic expectations are justified, but capable of realization only if city officials pursue a diligent and planned course of action. A policy of inaction born of excessive optimism would be unfortunate."

Favorable Items Listed

The Committee listed five items as being favorable to the 1940 tax rate:

1. A state tax $480,000 less.
2. The excess of the 1938 state tax (about $650,000) which went into the 1939 levy will not be repeated.
3. The Elevated deficit promises to be $300,000 less.
4. The Traffic Tunnel deficit should be $62,000 less.
5. The city's revenue from state corporation taxes seem certain to show increases, variously estimated from $1,000,000 upward.

Some Adverse Factors

Despite these favorable items, it will take the strongest economy to reduce the tax rate, the report said, because of unfavorable factors:

1. The figure for highway-fund money will be cut from $3,259,000 to $2,064,000.
2. Debt service charges will probably increase $700,000.
3. Further shrinking of assessed valuations, by at least as much as this year's figure of $26,000,000 seems likely.
4. The city must appropriate $400,000 more for relief than this year, if it expects to continue borrowing some funds for welfare.

"We do not believe the city administration has exhausted the opportunities for retrenchment," the Committee declared.

Art of 300 Amateurs Shown In Inclusive 'Y. W.' Exhibit

More than 300 business, professional, and social leaders of Greater Boston are participating in the amateur art exhibit which opened this afternoon at the Young Women's Christian Association, Clarendon and Stuart streets, under the sponsorship of the Y. W. workshops, which Miss Ruth Perkins directs. Mrs. Charles M. Rogerson of Milton is chairman of the show, and her co-chairmen are Mrs. Arthur Perry of Marlborough Street, Boston, and Mrs. Homer Clark of Belmont.

The various sections take the visitor over many floors of exhibits, and much of a really professional character emerges from almost all the classes. There are some unusual water colors, a few good oils, outstanding needlework by several well-known contributors, and maturity and, in some instances, technique, in the sculpture.

Marionettes, particularly with the Christmas season drawing on, will interest many. There are a few that are actually droll, and they are well made. The stained glass shows up to advantage against the light in the workshop, and the children's show is most encouraging.

Subjects covered in the water-color section range from a coal shaft to landscapes. While, as is still more noticeable in the oils, some present a flat poster effect, others again take on delicacy of tone and feeling, as one autumn scene in the mountains, with a tree across the stream, and all the foliage aflame.

Nor is the exhibit without its bookbinding. The tooling and some of the designs are quite good.

In the needlework, Mrs. Rudolph Weld shows an interesting tapestry stool; Mrs. Samuel Cabot an unusual chess board; and there are some glowing needlepoint bands for folding chairs by Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge.

Parties Change About in Election for Mayor

Woburn's Mayoral election, at which Mayor William E. Kane, Democrat, is seeking another term after conducting Massachusetts' most unorthodox administration, held the center of interest today, as voters in three Bay State cities went to the polls to choose Chief Executives for the next two years. Mayor Kane is opposed by Henry M. Leen, Chairman of the School Committee. Although the Mayor is a Democrat, he is seeking re-election as the Republican nominee, having lost the Democratic nomination to Mr. Leen.

In Malden, Mayor John D. Devir, serving his twelfth year as Chief Executive, is seeking another term, with Representative William A. Hastings (R) of Malden as his opposing nominee.

In Chelsea, election day presents Mayor Edward J. Voke and State Senator Bernard L. Sullivan, both Democrats, as contestants.

Mayoral primaries are being held in Newburyport and Brockton, while a Republican caucus is being held to nominate a Mayor in Northampton.

Election for Mayor Opens at Waterbury

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—State-wide attention focused today on the first municipal election here since the City's million-dollar fraud trial resulted in the conviction and resignation of former Mayor Frank Hayes. With three mayoral candidates in the field, interest ran high because of the possible effect recent conviction of the one-time Democratic chief executive and a group of others on charges that they conspired to "cheat and defraud" the city of over $1,000,000 might have on political alignments.

Today's rivals are Vincent A. Scully, Democrat; Charles G. Foster, Republican; and John W. Ring, Socialist. Patrick M. Perriello, (R), the present Mayor who was named to the office upon the resignation of Mr. Hayes, sought his Party's nomination without success.

2 Tire of Battle For State Posts

Charles E. Manion, former chauffeur to ex-Gov. James M. Curley, and William J. Lally, whose positions as Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor of Motor Equipment and Machines in the State Department of Public Works were discontinued as an economy measure last September, today withdrew their request for a public hearing on the abolition of their positions.

No reason was given for their action, but Commissioner John W. Beal said that the hearing would be held nevertheless. The Commissioner said he wanted to have the matter formally closed for once and all.

'Boston-to-Pacific' Air Plan

Direct air connection from the Hub to Chicago, duplicating early New England railbuilders' direct connection with the West, is foreseen in United Air Line's application today before the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to operate such a service. The application also asks permission to call at Hartford, Conn., on certain trips.

Yesterday at the State House Governor Saltonstall congratulated W. A. Patterson, President of United, on the proposed service. News of United's proposal was delivered to the Governor in person by E. J. Whitcomb, New England traffic manager of United, who brought Mr. Patterson's intentions in a letter.

"I congratulate your line on this move to bring our capital nearer the West," Governor Saltonstall told Mr. Whitcomb. "One of our chief purposes," he added, "is to develop the Port of Boston and our business generally. Air transportation is an important factor. The first through transcontinental service is another good sign of expanding commercial activity."

United intends, according to Mr. Whitcomb, to provide a through service to the West Coast. This would obviate for New Englanders the necessity of going first to New York in order to connect with coast-to-coast air service.

The proposed direct service to Chicago follows numerous requests.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"PWA Accomplishments"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jean Harper, songs
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Studio speaker	Government talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa;	Military Digest
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Antonini's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orch
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Party"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Robert Benchley; J.	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	Durante; Hayton Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Dr. de Koulhac Hamilton	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00	Columbia Salutes	"Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Chicago game	News Service
10:15	Shreveport, La.	"Misprints of 1939"	land; orchestra	Bruins-Chicago game	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Sympho-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	informal interviews	house"; drama; music	niques de Montreal	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bunny Berigan's Orch	Al Booris's Orch
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45	P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Highlights"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	Greenfield Choir	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Azaleas
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Road of Life"; drama	"Buckeye Four"; songs	Concert pianist
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	"Homemakers' Forum"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	National University Ex-	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Old Time Tunes"	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	tension debate on Pub-	hold talk	"Cafe Continental"	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	lic Ownership of Rail-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	Richard Maine, songs
2:15	Dramatic sketch	roads	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Presenting Ramona"
2:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	President Roosevelt	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Hymns of All Churches	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	Dick Harding, organist	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	N. E. Press Women	Network program	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:15	Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Mischa Barr Ensemble	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Dr. Don Hector David	"Lorenzo Jones";	Wayne West, songs	"Concertaira"
4:45	Matinee Promen'de	Gastro, talk; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Children's Book Week	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn";	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Prairie Pals"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Hollywood Playhouse;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	'She Married an Artist'	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Sonny Brooke's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orch.; war news	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Sonny Brooke's Orch	Vocalists
9:00	Burgess Meredith;	"Horse & Buggy Days";	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Helen Claire in	variety program	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	"The Criminal	"Harvey and Dell"	len Ari Players; inter-	"Music by Faith"; vo-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Code"; songs; or	George Harris' Orch.	view; orchestra	calists; orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	River's End"	Over: "How Shall We	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Deal With Foreign	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	Propaganda?"	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Guilty Pleas Added in Lottery Case

Nine more defendants in the $20,000,000 "fake" lottery and mail fraud case pleaded guilty when arraigned this morning before Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court. Two pleaded not guilty, and one pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to transport lottery matter in interstate commerce, and not guilty to charges of mailing matter concerning lotteries and of using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

This brought the number of guilty pleas of the 29 men arraigned so far in District Court in Boston, up to 21. A total of 72 men and women have been indicted in the case.

Those who pleaded guilty this morning were: Adolphus F. Gillette of Pittsfield, Mass.; Frank Chandler of South Portland, Maine; John DeLucia of Stratford, Conn.; Francis Dunton of Pascoag, R. I.; Ralph Labbee of Lewiston, Maine; Raymond LaRoe of Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles Messner of Reading, Pa.; Frank Washak of Erie, Pa.; and Albert Dockenwadel of Upper Darby, Pa.

Those pleading not guilty were Dr. Frank Deacon of Kalaska, Mich., and Patrick O'Neil of Manchester, N. H.

William C. Henry of Northumberland, Pa. pleaded guilty to the conspiracy to transport lottery matter in interstate commerce charge, and not guilty to the charges of mailing matter concerning lotteries and using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

Bail for Dr. Deacon was set at $5,000, for Mr. Gillette at $1,000, for Henry at $2,000 and for the rest at $1,000.

When Dr. Deacon asked Judge Sweeney to reduce his bail, the Judge asked Assistant United States Attorney Jackson J. Holtz why he had requested such a high figure. Mr. Holtz replied: "Dr. Deacon may be a practising physician of good reputation, but his reputation wasn't too good for him to change the name on his hospital in Illinois and to call it the Will Rogers Memorial, so that racketeers could run a fake lottery and use the hospital for their nefarious purposes."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc

For Wednesday, Nov. 15

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill program.
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series: "What Is This Harvard Accent?" Asst. Prof. Frederick C. Packard.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Symphonic music; news in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding Carlson: Interview with Aviation Expert.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m., Military March. HAT4 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m., Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—7:15 p. m., "Background to the News." GSF, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; Royal Carabinieri Band. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m., News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m., Happy Program. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m., News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DJN, 9.61meg., 31m.
Guatemala—11 p. m., Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.
London—11:30 p. m., To be announced. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—11:30 p. m., News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Boston Imports Ahead of 1938

Port of Boston Business

Despite the withdrawal of the Australian and New Zealand wool clips from the market because Great Britain has taken them over for wartime uses, the imports of wool at Boston last week amounted to nearly 5,000,000 pounds—largest weekly receipts for months—it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston, covering the commerce of the Port of Boston last week.

Imports of all goods for consumption continues to run ahead of last year, and large quantities are being entered for warehouse. Last week nearly $1,455,000 worth of goods were entered for warehouse, or nearly three times the amount for the same week a year ago.

Duties collected are well ahead of last year. The increase last week over the corresponding week of 1938 was $111,828. The total collections thus far this fiscal year, starting July 1, are more than $2,000,000 ahead of the same period a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Nov. 11, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,681,039	$2,536,435
Imports for Warehouse	$1,454,946	$549,230
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$528,236	$519,672
Duties collected	$666,147	$554,319
Wool	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 11	Year Ago
Imports (lbs) Wool	4,995,807	523,331
Imports (lbs.) Wool	23,353,572	14,384,663
Duties collected	$9,995,766	$7,951,715

Job Gain in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Total jobs filled in October by the New Hampshire State Employment Service reached a new high, with 2,669 placements, it is announced. The State office said the increase was due in part to increased activity in pulpwood operations.

Red Cross Drive Well Under Way

Admonished by United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., that Americans can best stay at peace by caring for their own people through such activities as the Red Cross, 1,000 workers started today the most intensive drive for Red Cross membership in 20 years in Greater Boston.

Senator Lodge's send-off address was given at a dinner last night at the Copley Plaza, inaugurating the 1939 membership drive, attended by those who will conduct the campaign. This followed a parade and flag raising in Post Office Square at noon yesterday.

Said Senator Lodge in part:

"It is natural that the war work of the Red Cross should make such a strong appeal to the emotions that it tends to obscure the other work which the Red Cross does."

"Deeply as our sympathies may be involved in the current war, let us not forget—nay, let us remember greatly—that we are at peace, that we propose to stay at peace. . . . I therefore turn with keen interest to the work done in the United States by the American Red Cross."

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FIND THEM IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Paul Muni Returns to the Stage—A New Cole Porter Musical

Starred in 'Key Largo,' Play by Maxwell Anderson

By L. A. Sloper

In "Key Largo," presented at the Colonial Theater last night, Maxwell Anderson has returned to the mood of "Winterset." Here again is a poetic drama of a young man driven across the earth in search of fulfillment. In "Winterset" the protagonist sought vengeance. Here his counterpart is seeking release from a lack in his own character. Fundamentally, both are trying to solve the problem of man and the universe.

When King McCloud walked out on his comrades, on a hilltop in Spain, he was convinced that he was doing right. Eight of them had come over from America to fight with the loyalists for freedom and justice. Five were left. King had learned that the loyalists were falling back, that the war was lost, and that this group of Americans was being left alone to cover the retreat of the main force. Why, he argued, sacrifice one's life for a lost cause?

His comrades, under the influence of Victor D'Alcala, remained and were killed. King returning to the scene of battle, was captured; and then, to save his skin a second time, joined the rebels. When the war was over he returned to America to tell the relatives of his comrades how they had given their lives.

That was his ostensible reason. Actually, he was seeking for self-clarification. For although he had been intellectually persuaded that he was doing right to act as he did in Spain, since he believed that there was nothing left in the world worth sacrificing oneself for, and that all one could do was to live at any cost, he saw from the attitude of his comrades' families that they regarded him as a coward and a renegade.

* * *

Finally he comes to the home of Victor on a Florida key, and to Victor's blind father and Victor's sister, Alegre. Alegre had King's picture in her room. She had loved him as the leader of the group her brother had joined to fight for Spain. Now she learns that King has come away and left Victor and the others on the battlefield.

The D'Alcalas are threatened by gangsters who have moved in on them. King, still saving his own skin, crawls to the gangster leader. But in the end, stirred by the girl Alegre, he gives up his own life (and the gangster's) to save the girl and her father. Thus, presumably, he redeems himself.

It is a fine theme, and Mr. Anderson has handled it seriously. There is much beauty in the blank verse which he employs for the reflective passages. There are also moments of melodramatic tension which are very good theater. There are moments, too, when the drama stops altogether while the characters debate their problems in the Shavian manner. These elements are not quite successfully mixed.

Of course Mr. Anderson has handicapped himself with an unsympathetic hero. What is worse, in the effort to sustain the dramatic interest he has kept him unsympathetic too long. In the first scene, in Spain, although you feel that he is behaving like a rat, you believe that he is overstrained and bewildered, and is acting honestly. When he crawls to the gangster, you think that there is yet time for him to come to himself. But in the last act he shows no sign of doing so until close to the end, when he suddenly assumes all the strength of character you have been expecting of him, since he is the hero. But this change is wrought too suddenly, and with insufficient motivation. It is a little too romantic to ask us to believe that this transformation has been effected by the discovery that Alegre has loved his picture for three years.

* * *

That is the fundamental flaw in the play. The technical difficulty of piecing together the disparate styles increases the implausibility. We swing too easily from poetry to melodrama and back. We linger too long in philosophical discussion which, although interesting, is not dramatic and does not speed the action.

No doubt it was the difficulties in the play that helped to make Mr. Muni's characterization less than convincing. Like the plot, he veered too suddenly. There was too much black-and-white in his dynamics. Now he was murmuring, then suddenly he was shouting. For no apparent reason. If he gave some sense of actuality to the final few moments, it was partly because we all knew that his transformation had to be effected somehow, we were all waiting for it, and Mr. Muni and the rest of us were relieved that at last it had come about.

Uta Hagen as the sister of Victor evidently suffered too from the burden of poetic drama. Her style was mannered throughout. Jose Ferrer was excellent as Victor; in fact, the first scene, in which alone he appeared, was the most unified and the best acted in the play. Harold Johnsrud as D'Alcala had the same difficulty that Miss Hagen had. Frederic Tozere was satisfactorily villainous as the gangster leader, and Ralph Theodore was correctly offensive in a different style as the sheriff.

There is a considerable amount of profanity, which, although it is characteristic of the people and the situations, will be regarded by many playgoers as unnecessary.

'Key Largo'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Playwrights' Company present Paul Muni in "Key Largo," a play by Maxwell Anderson, staged by Guthrie McClintic, settings by Jo Meilziner. Two weeks beginning Nov. 13, 1939. The cast:

Victor D'Alcala	Jose Ferrer
Nimmo	Charles Ellis
Jerry	James Gregory
Monte	Alfred Etcheverry
King McCloud	Paul Muni
Sheriff Gash	Ralph Theodore
D'Alcala	Harold Johnsrud
Alegre D'Alcala	Uta Hagen
Gage	Crahan Denton
Corky	Richard Cowdrey
Murillo	Frederic Tozere
Hunk	Carl Malden
Priscilla	Eve Abbott
Killarney	Ruth March
Mrs. Aaronson	Goldie Hannelin
Mr. Aaronson	Richard Bishop
Mrs. Wheeler	Ethel Jackson
Mr. Wheeler	Richard Barbee
Osceola Horn	William Challee
First Man Tourist	John Fearnley
First Woman Tourist	Norma Millay
Second Man Tourist	Hudson Shotwell
Second Woman Tourist	Helen Carroll
John Horn	Averell Harris
Sam	Hudson Shotwell

Serge Jaroff and Group From Don Cossack Male Chorus
Returning to Boston for a concert at Symphony Hall, Dec. 3

'Du Barry Was a Lady'

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Du Barry Was a Lady," which came last evening to the Shubert Theater in a try-out engagement, is an elaborate and expensive musical production. Its cast is headed by Ethel Merman and Bert Lahr, both of whom are names in the theater. Its music is by Cole Porter. But its humors are broad and run heavily to double-entendre that sometimes is hardly subtle.

Among its assets the show can count handsome settings and costumes, particularly the latter, by Raoul Pene Du Bois; and lively dances arranged by Robert Alton. Mr. Du Bois is at his best in the period raiment of Versailles to which the story turns after an opening in a New York night club. There he combines rich colors to provide handsome and varied stage pictures. Mr. Alton's fancy in the dance runs to tap steps, and he manages an ingenious mixture of the stately measures of the French court with swing rhythms.

Mr. Lahr, too, finds more material with which to work as the imaginary Louis of France than as the washroom attendant, sweepstages winner, that he is supposed to be at the beginning. It may be suspected, however, that he supplies more with his exaggerated French accent and comic pompous dignities than Herbert Fields and B. G. De Sylva have furnished him in the book.

He and Miss Merman have their best moment—and it is the high spot of the show—in the song, "Friendship," which comes just before the final curtain. Last evening both the singers and Mr. Porter were then at their liveliest. Though it was late the audience clamored for more.

Mr. Porter is up to his tricks of rhyming, and Miss Merman sings so that not a syllable is missed. "Do I Love You," in more sentimental mood, seems to be one of the hit songs.

The book lingers too long at the beginning in the washroom. Its development seems labored. In the course of the evening, place is found for Betty Grable as a neat ingenue and nimble dancer, Phil Regan to accompany Miss Merman in songs, Benny Baker as a comic foil to Mr. Lahr, Audrey Palmer, Roy Ross and Jack Stanton for dancers, Mabel Todd and Johnny Barnes with songs and dances.

There was an unusually large audience and many standees.

'Du Barry Was a Lady'

Musical comedy at the Shubert Theater, Nov. 13, 1939, produced by B. G. De Sylva, with music and lyrics by Cole Porter, book by Herbert Fields, and B. G. De Sylva, dances staged by Robert Alton, costumes and scenery by Raoul Pene Du Bois. The cast includes:

Alice Barton	Betty Grable
Pedro	Tony Romano
Vi Hennessey	Mabel Todd
Florian	Harold Cromer
Bill Kelly	Hugh Cameron
Harry Norton	Johnny Barnes
Louis Blore	Bert Lahr
May Daly	Ethel Merman
Alex Barton	Phil Regan
Ann Barton	Kay Sutton
Manuel Gomez	Tito Renaldo
Charley	Benny Baker
Jones	Walter Armin

Maurice Seymour

Vivian Della Chiesa
To be heard on the radio tonight

Baltimore Premiere

George Abbott's "Ring Two" company entrained for Baltimore Saturday to settle down for a week's try-out at the Maryland Theater, beginning last evening. The cast of the Gladys Hurlbut comedy includes June Walker, Paul McGrath, Betty Field, Tom Powers, Gene Tierny, and Edith Van Cleve. John Root, who was scenic artist for "Sea Dogs," has done the sets for "Ring Two." He has been required to reproduce a slice of pastoral Connecticut, where the heroine, a once-famous actress, has retired. "Ring Two" opens at Henry Miller's Theater, New York, on Nov. 22.

'Washington—All Change!'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Social significance is an old story to Labor Stage. In 1937 this little Thirty-ninth street auditorium indicated with "Pins and Needles" that the class struggle, too, might have its allegro. The tradition of the house was by no means betrayed last evening when Helen Howe employed all her skills in the cause of the Bill of Rights, the common man, and a new series of sketches entitled, "Washington—All Change!"

Expanding considerably the device of Ruth Draper's "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," Miss Howe's play deals with 10 women and Senator Force. The Senator, crusading Liberal, is fighting for legislation which shall put teeth into the civil liberties laws. In terms of female characters, Miss Howe depicts the forces acting for and against him. Such is her ingenuity that the story thread is never lost while her characters are in motion. Yet upon subsequent analysis, one realizes how subtle has been the exposition. Aside from the news analyst, whose first introduction is justifiable, scarcely a character seems deliberately introduced for the purpose of mere story telling.

There are—and it seems amazing in retrospect that one woman has played them all—Babette Frisbie Rogers, the news analyst: Annie Lou White, whose tongue and typewriter keys chatter at a synchronized frenzy; Lillian Kallen, whose pseudo-intellectualism melts away under fire of her enthusiasm to serve the land to which she came as an infant immigrant. There are Nina Bainbridge, the Senator's confidante; Congresswoman Bertha Hepplehеimer Knight; Frau Bernstein, the German immigrant governess for the Forces' child; Miss Susan Parker, who is not such a caricature of a certain species Bostonia (female) as some may imagine; Mrs. William Force, the Senator's rather pathetic wife; Lady Davenant, who proclaims herself an "Amedican," but never an "Amurikan," and Mrs. Martha Gifford, the real heroine of "Washington — All Change!"

Miss Howe calls them "characters and caricatures." Mostly, they are the former. It is by no means the least impressive part of her accomplishment that she is as convincing in "straight" as in "character" roles. Whether exercising her powers for burlesque, satire, pathos, or tragedy, this monologuist is invariably compassionate. The single exception is Lady Davenant, with whom Miss Howe is uncompromisingly brutal—as the character deserves.

As an actress, so as an author, Miss Howe is eloquent, versatile and witty. Seldom does she resort to the commonplace. Her penultimate scene is a masterly example of thought conveyed through emotion. Perhaps she can be persuaded to drop the trivial return to the newscast, which seems an anti-climax.

Barring slight exception on this score, "Washington—All Change!" achieves the desired illusion of the one-woman theater. You hear and see not only the character Miss Howe happens to be playing, but the "others" on the stage. To call this a tour de force would be doing less than justice to author, director, and cast—or, if you like, to Miss Howe.

'Washington—All Change!'

A new dramatic sequence of character and caricature in nine scenes, a prologue and an epilogue by Helen Howe, presented by the Actor-Managers, Inc., at Labor Stage, week beginning Nov. 13, 1939.

Biggs With Bach at the Organ

Johann Sebastian Bach's "Little Organ Book," last year, filled one of the memorable 12 evenings which E. Power Biggs gave to the great man's compositions for organ. Last night this remarkable collection of chorale preludes once more held an audience (an astonishingly large one) intently if uncomfortably fixed to the hard chairs of Harvard's Germanic Museum. Here, amid the sculptured memories of Germany's past, the continued presence (on loan) of the excellent "baroque" organ designed by G. Donald Harrison still allows local lovers of organ music to hear Bach played with much—perhaps all—of the balance and translucency of the best instruments of Bach's day.

"Little" seems a misnomer, incomplete though the scheme remained in Bach's too busy career. Of the projected 164 chorale preludes, of which 60 were to illustrate the seasons and festivals of the Christian year, and the rest the Christian life, only 46 were completed, fairly well covering the first part of the plan and making a remarkable beginning of the second.

Bach's purpose was didactic. The collection offered, according to its subtitle, "instruction . . . to the beginning organist to work out a chorale in every style, also to perfect himself in the study of the pedal. . . ." Organists regard it as magnificent study material. Students of contrapuntal writing admire its marvelously deft canonic improvisations on and around chorale themes. Of a sizable portion of the book, little more need be said; Bach had not yet attained his full stature as a composer.

But of a sufficiently large number of these preludes it is difficult to say too much in praise (though the attempt has been made). Exquisite arabesques of sound; vigorous outbursts of jubilation like the carillons of the New Year's Day chorale "In dir ist Freude," and the trumpets of "Heut triumphiret Gottes Sohn"; poignant little tone poems covering so wide a range of emotion as that lying between the incredible purity and innocence of "Lamm Gottes" and the deep and dolorous gloom of "Christus, der un selig macht" and "Durch Adams fall," with their wonderfully expressive chromatic harmonies and wilfully harsh discordancies; triumphs of visual suggestion like the lightly soaring passages of "Von Himmel kam der Engel Schaar," perfectly achieved expressions of calm and confiding faith like "Vater unser" and "Ich ruf' zu dir"—the "Orgelbüchlein" is a monument to the expressive genius of its composer and to his power to bend a highly formalized technique to his purposes.

Mr. Biggs again lent to these purposes his own steadily growing skill, his sympathetic imagination, and his learning, with notable success and to the obvious and heartily expressed pleasure of his very large audience.—S. S.

Plays in New York

The Artef Players announce as their next play David Hoffenstein's adaptation of Carl Gukstow's "Uriel Acosta." Benno Schneider will direct the play, which is to follow the current "Clinton Street," early next year . . . Edward F. Nannery has replaced Edward J. McNamara to speak the final lines of "Margin for Error," because Mr. McNamara has joined "Madam, Will You Walk?" . . . Martha Scott, Robert Craven, George Beban, Jr., Guy de Vestal, Leon Janney, and George Macready have joined the cast of Frederick Lonsdale's "Foreigners."

Slade's SPICES
So Good They Challenge All Comparison

Farley on Quiz Program

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Celebrating the beginning of its second year under sponsorship, "Information Please" will have Postmaster General James A. Farley as its guest tonight with Oscar Levant, John Kieran, and Franklin P. Adams as other members of the panel. To do honor to the occasion, R. W. Moore, President of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., the sponsor, has invited all former guests of the program to watch the radiocast, which, this time, will come from a hotel instead of Radio City. NBC-Blue to WBZ is the originating network.

Other talk features:

Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, invited Dr. J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton of the University of North Carolina, a collector of the history and early literature of the South, to his "Meet Mr. Weeks" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Sports:

Inauguration of play-by-play descriptions of Tuesday home games of the Boston Bruins, Frank Ryan commentator, Colonial-WAAB, 9:45-11.

* * *

Wednesday

President Roosevelt will be heard this day in the cornerstone-laying ceremony of the new Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington. Stuart G. Gibboney, chairman of the memorial commission, will introduce the President. NBC-Blue-WBZ, CBS-WEEI and MBS-WAAB are expected to be the relaying networks. 2:30.

Serious music:

Inaugural of half-hour music series by Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, with Boston University Choral Art Society, 36 voices, as first guest recitalists, WEEI, 4:15.

Ernest McChesney, young American tenor, sings "Dei Miei Bollenti Spiriti" (Wild My Dream), from Verdi's "La Traviata," "Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich," Franck's "Panis Angelicus" and Buzzi-Peccia's "Lolita," in second appearance in "Concert Hall"; Debussy, Richard Strauss, and Glazounoff items by Howard Barlow's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Variety:

Burgess Meredith and Helen Claire have leads in production of "The Criminal Code," in New York portion of "Star Theater"; Bela Lugosi and Irene Noblette, special guests, with Ken Murray, Frances Langford and Kenny Baker, in Hollywood portion, CBS-WEEI, 9.

* * *

Thursday

An "Information Tease," in which 4,000 members of the University Club will attempt to stump Boston sports columnists, will be the feature of that club's "Sports Night," a portion of which will be radiocast this day over WAAB and the Colonial Network, 8:30.

Other talk features:

Dr. M. F. Ashley-Montagu and Dr. Ernest Hooten present their views on "Should We Ignore Racial Differences?" in America's Town Meeting of the Air, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

"Americans at Work" interviews air line stewardesses, with pick-up interview from plane on flight, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Drama:

"The Green Hornet," one-man crusade against law breakers, moves to NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

"A Letter from Above," comedy fantasy production of Columbia Workshop, tells how forgotten king dealt with dictator of his country, CBS-WEEI, 10.

"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent," written by the authors of "The Lone Ranger," debuts NBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Serious music:

Dr. Howard Hanson conducts Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in Eastman School of Music concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

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TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	3	24 oz. Tins 20¢
DEL MONTE	FRUITS FOR SALAD		No. 2½ Tin 25¢
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RICHMOND PEAS		2	No. 2 Tins 23¢
MAZOLA	Qt. Tin 39¢		Pint Tin 21¢
SALAD DRESSING	BELMONT		Qt. Jar 25¢
MINUTE TAPIOCA		2	Pkgs. 21¢
FINAST DATES	PITTED		7¼ oz. Pkg. 10¢
CAMPBELL'S Tomato Soup			Tin 7¢
RUMFORD Baking Powder			12 oz. Tin 19¢
ROYAL	BAKING POWDER 6 oz. Tin		12 oz. Tin 31¢
CLAPP'S	CHOPPED FOODS For Young Children	2	Tins 23¢
20 MULE BORAX			1 lb. Pkg. 15¢
PURITY SALT			1½ lb. Pkg. 3¢
IVORY SOAP	Med. Bar 5¢	3	Lge. Bars 25¢

RED SALMON	Fancy Timberlake	2	Tall Tins 43¢
HERSHEY'S COCOA	1 Lb. Tin 14¢	2	½ Lb. Tins 15¢
GLORIETTA PEACHES	No. 2½ Tin 23¢	2	No. 1 Tins 29¢
BAKER'S VANILLA	Pure Extract		2 Oz. Bot. 25¢
BAKING CHOCOLATE	FINAST	2	½ Lb. Cakes 19¢
HORMEL SPAM			12 Oz. Tin 25¢
HORMEL SPICED HAM			12 Oz. Tin 25¢
CHATKA CRAB MEAT			No. ½ Tin 21¢
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QUAKER CORN MEAL		2	1½ Lb. Pkgs. 15¢
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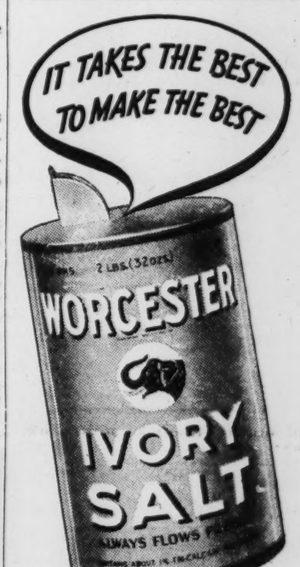

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Trojan Varsity Has Only One Challenger in the Coming Rose Bowl Assignment

U. C. L. A. Bruins' Standing Faces Test This Saturday

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—If ever a western football team had the Rose Bowl assignment wrapped in cellophane a month before its schedule was over, that team is the 1939 Trojan varsity. Only one challenger remains for the ever-improving squad which is Pasadena's defending champion. That challenger is the U. C. L. A. Bruin, and its standing as the challenger may go aglimmering this Saturday when it meets the non-Conference champion of the west, Santa Clara.

The Trojans, resting after their expected win over the Stanford Papooses last Saturday 33-0, have a bye before tackling the finally-humbled Notre Dame Irish at South Bend on Nov. 25. The Trojans' prestige in the West is such that even if the Irish win Troy could still get the Rose Bowl assignment, providing also that Troy does the expected and defeats Washington and U. C. L. A. on successive Saturdays here.

Uncertainty Left

In a season filled with such upsets as the Illinois win over Michigan, there is, however, just enough uncertainty remaining to make the Pacific Coast interesting for the rest of the season.

U. C. L. A. is the only real threat because it ranks with Troy as the only unbeaten team in the Conference. But the Bruin record in comparative scores makes the Trojans at least two touchdowns the favorite. After its slow start against Oregon 7-7, Troy in succession has defeated Washington State 27-0, Illinois 26-0, Cal 26-0, and Oregon State 19-7.

The Bruins beat T. C. U. 6-2 and Washington 14-7, tied Stanford 14-14, and beat Montana 20-6, Oregon 16-6, and Cal 20-7. The Bruins have yet to play Oregon State and W. S. C., as well as Santa Clara and U. S. C. Thus this schedule, generally recognized as the toughest in the country, makes the Bruins the most deserving team on the coast this year, if not the best.

Awake to Beat Cal

Washington, which had in its unfortunate fashion been defeated by the likes of Stanford, awoke at Berkeley Saturday to beat Cal 13-6. Thus it's still possible for the Huskies to surprise Troy. On the other hand, if Santa Clara doesn't do the trick this Saturday, Oregon State, which dumped Oregon 19-14 Saturday, can still spoil the Bruin's chances.

As for the Bruin fearing the Washington State Cougar, the latter's unimpressive win of 21-13 over Idaho Saturday does not make it loom larger in the eye of El Bruin.

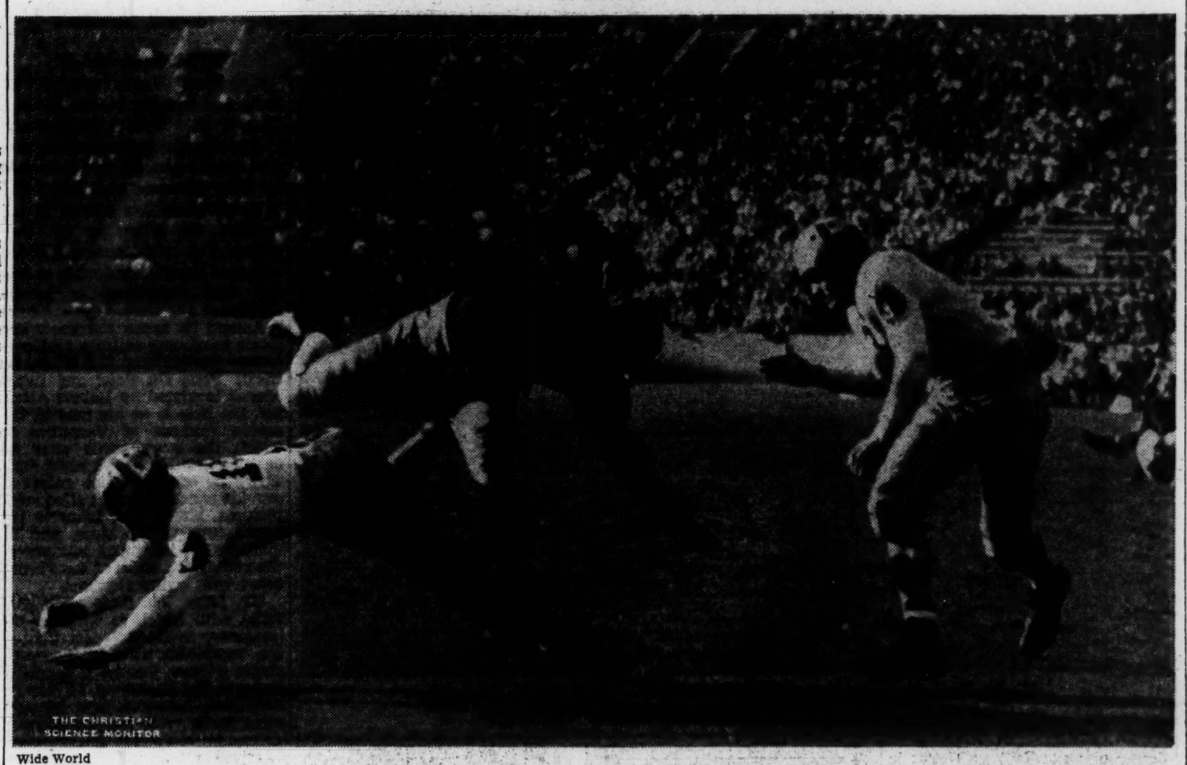
All eyes therefore are on Santa Clara, whose spectacular record of recent years has been continued this season with a 7-7 tie with Utah, a 7-3 loss to the Texas Aggies, a 13-13 tie with S. F. U., 7-0 win over St. Mary's, 13-6 win over Purdue, 27-7 over Stanford, and a 6-2 win over Michigan State last Saturday.

Robinson and Co.

The Bruins enjoyed a bye last Saturday, and it looks like Robinson and Co. will be in good order. If it weren't for Mr. Robinson and his brilliant teammate Kenny Washington, the Bruins wouldn't have defeated Oregon. But by the looks of things Messrs. Washington and Robinson can prove the equal to such a well-rounded squad as Santa Clara's, and even Troy's. No one seems to doubt that the Negro pair are the best in the West, and if they remain on the loose, it means the Rose Bowl for the Bruins and not the Trojans. Thus Troy has its work cut out—but as in baseball, if you can't see 'em, you can't hit 'em.

Robert K. Shellaby

Block and Tackle in Football



Wide World

LOS ANGELES—Bill Sangster (dark shirt), U. of Southern California fullback, is dumped by Robert Crane (left), Stanford safety man, after a gain of 7 yards in their game here Nov. 11. U. S. C. continued its march toward the Rose Bowl by a score of 33 to 0.

Football at Iowa Comes Out of Dust Bowl Status

Central States Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Football at the University of Iowa at long last has emerged out of the dust bowl status into the big bowl league. In the few months since he took over the job, Coach Eddie Anderson has wrought one of the most remarkable upturns in football history.

A year ago the Hawkeyes were in the depths of depression. A tie game with Purdue was the best they could do in Big Ten competition. Today they are in second place in the Big Ten standing, with a good chance for the flag if they have the physical stamina to put up two more games equal to their historic upset of previously-unbeaten Notre Dame last Saturday, 7 to 6.

Only Four New Men

In the starting line-up of that game for Iowa were only four new men who had not served with the team that was last year so inefficient. That is enough to prove that the coaching had most to do with the turn-around. On the field the team played a smart, alert and determined game against superior odds, refusing to give up in the final moments when weary and over-powered. Brilliant Nile Kinnick moved a step nearer all-America by scoring on third down from the 4-yard line in a play in which Al Couppee had smartly shifted him from left half to right half to fool Notre Dame. Notre Dame over-shifted and as the interference went off to the right, Kinnick sped to his left by himself and smashed across the goal, much to the surprise of all of the Irish and the packed stands. The touchdown was set up by a foolish play by Steve Sitko of Notre Dame who attempted to run with an intercepted pass in the end zone and lost the ball in an attempted lateral on the 4-yard line. Kinnick made good his dropkick, which was decisive when Notre Dame failed to convert after Milt Piepul, their best back, plowed over after a sustained march. Kinnick saved the game in the closing moments when Notre Dame was plowing again by booting a 76-yard punt over two Irish safety men to Notre Dame's 6-yard line.

Iowa continues high in the nation-wide football picture this week with the classic Homecoming game with Minnesota coming up at Iowa City. The Gophers won their first Conference victory by smashing the caved Wolverines of Michigan, 20 to 7, at Ann Arbor, last Saturday, as George Franck and Harold Van Every showed up Tom Harmon, the Michigan star. The Wolverines will attempt to get back in stride this week at Pennsylvania in preparation for the final thrust against Ohio State, which rang up victory No. 4 over Chicago, 61 to 0. Opponents now have scored 262 points on Chicago to 12 for the Maroons against Wabash. Chicago will be more in their own class this week against Oberlin here in town.

One-Foot Line

Ohio should get by the Fighting Illini, who Saturday slapped the fourth Big Ten defeat on Wisconsin 7 to 0 as Jimmy Smith ran 82 yards on a fake pass. That the string is running against the Badgers this year was indicated by the fact that the final gun sounded with the ball dead on the one-foot line after a Badger back had thrust it over the goal.

Wisconsin next faces the traditionally desperate Purdue game at Madison with the Boilermakers the favorites. Purdue knocked off Northwestern 3 to 0 on Fred Montague's place-kick from the 14-yard line. A pass interception, a 44-yard dash and a completed pass, all by Mike Byelene, set up the Purdue score in the late minutes.

That game broke the Northwestern season, but it could still be redeemed by a victory over Notre Dame at South Bend next Saturday. That probably will be extra difficult, however, after what happened at Iowa City last Saturday.

Indiana, which was whipped by Fordham, 13 to 0 last Saturday, plays out of the Conference again this week, invading Michigan State.

Ralph Cannon

Former Georgia Coaches Invade Bulldogs' Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Three former Georgia football coaches, one regarded as one of the Bulldogs' greatest athletes, will invade Sanford Field this week in an effort to avenge a one-point victory Georgia scored last year over the University of South Carolina.

Head Coach Rex Enright, of the Gamecocks, went from Georgia to the Carolina institution in 1937. With him went Ted Twomey, line coach, and Vernon (Catfish) Smith, end coach. Smith was an All-America football player at Georgia on the immortal "sophomores of '29" eleven.

Georgia and South Carolina both got off to bad starts this year, but after the rocky October schedule, supporters of both schools are hoping their teams will find the comeback trail and improve their standings in the remaining battles.

Georgia, losing to Furman, Holy Cross and Kentucky by decisive margins, came back to outplay New York University although taking a 14-13 licking, and then put on an exciting last-minute drive to trim Mercer, 16 to 9. Georgia beat Florida, 6 to 2, last Saturday.

South Carolina took lickings from Wake Forest, Villanova, Catholic University and Clemson, then sprang a surprise and tied West Virginia and upset Florida, 6 to 0. Last Saturday Furman won 20 to 0.

Coach Wallace Butts will depend upon sophomores in Georgia's lineup for a victory. Clifford Kimsey, the Cornelia Crusher, will be the main offensive man in the Georgia backfield, with elusive Heyward Allen expected to share tailbacking duties with him. They will be aided and abetted by Capt. Vassa Cate, wingback, and Big Jim Fordham, fullback, both of whom were coached by Enright when sophomores at Georgia.

Texas Aggies Cut Into Tennessee's No. 1 Margin

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Texas A. & M., the southwest's candidate for election as No. 1 football team in the country, cut sharply into Tennessee's first-place margin today while strengthening its own hold on the runner-up spot in the Associated Press national ranking poll.

Winners of eight straight games, in which their rivals have got but 18 points, and only two games away from a perfect record, the Aggies got 28 first-place votes in the season's fifth survey for a total of 877 points to 1,014 for Tennessee. The Volunteers, as usual, commanded a majority of first-place ballots—66 out of 113—but it was an appreciable drop for the team that is hampered by the weakest schedule of any of the big-timers.

Edge of 137 Points

A week ago Tennessee was ranked at the top by 81 of 108 experts, and held a 240-point lead over the Aggies compared to this week's edge of 137 points.

Iowa's one-point triumph over Notre Dame; Michigan's second successive licking, this one by Minnesota, and the fact that Duquesne ran its winning streak to seven in a row accounted for all the changes in the lineup of the first ten.

The Irish, on the strength of six previous major victories, remained in the charmed circle, but were dropped from third to ninth. Michigan, tenth last week, disappeared entirely as Duquesne took over tenth place. Southern California, Cornell, Oklahoma, Tulane, North Carolina and Ohio State, which filled the places from fourth to ninth, all moved up one notch while keeping their order intact.

Unscored-on Tennessee and the Aggies, at the head of the list; Cornell, in fourth place, and Duquesne, in tenth, are the only all-winning survivors. Southern Cal, Oklahoma, Tulane and North Carolina have been tied, the last two by each other, while Ohio State and Notre Dame each have been beaten once. The Buckeyes, however, are unbeaten and untied in the Big Ten.

The standing of the teams (points figure on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

Teams	Points
1—Tennessee (66)	1,014
2—Texas A. and M. (28)	877
3—Southern California (10)	846
4—Cornell (3)	645
5—Oklahoma (2)	631
6—Tulane (2)	615
7—North Carolina (1)	457
8—Ohio State	250
9—Notre Dame	244
10—Duquesne	129

Second Ten: 11, U. C. L. A., 85; 12, Missouri, 66; 13, Duke, 52; 14, Santa Clara, 48; 15, Iowa, 37; 16, Clemson (1), 33; 17, Southern Methodist, 27; 18, Holy Cross, 15; 19, Oregon State, 10; tied for 20, Minnesota and Dartmouth, 6 each.

Also-rans: Mississippi and Princeton, 5 each; San Jose State and Fordham, 3 each; Georgia Tech 2; Army and Georgetown, 1 each.

The most vital games this week, from the standpoint of rankings, should be those pairing Tennessee, which lost backfield ace George Cafego in the Citadel game, and Vanderbilt; the Aggies and a Rice team that never has been able to find itself; Cornell and Dartmouth, beaten for the first time by Princeton last Saturday; Oklahoma and Missouri, which rose from the also-rans to 12th place chiefly on Paul Christman's ability; North Carolina and once-beaten Duke, which ranks 13th; Ohio State and Illinois, upsetter of Michigan and winner over Wisconsin, and Notre Dame and Northwestern, which was surprised by Purdue.

Southern California, leading the Pacific Coast Conference and waiting to catch the Irish Nov. 25, and Duquesne, resting up for its annual duel with Carnegie Tech, will take this Saturday off. Tulane, on sheer size and man-power alone, can't be expected to have too much trouble with Lou Little's Columbias.

Clark Proposes Five-Year Free-Agent Rule for Pros

BULLETIN

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Cleveland Rams today appealed to the National Football League to declare Earl (Dutch) Clark, Cleveland coach, a free agent so he may play with the Rams.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Cleveland's coach Dutch Clark, irked by Detroit's refusal to allow him to play in next Sunday's Rams-Lions game here, has suggested the National Football League adopt a five-year "free agent" rule, similar to baseball's 10-year clause.

Clark "retired" as a player last winter when he left the Detroit mentorship to take over the Rams' reins, but the Lions never gave him his player release. This week Lions' officials refused his personal plea for a comeback, pointing out they would be willing to trade his playing rights for Johnny Drake or Parker Hall (the Rams' ace backs).

"I think when a player has given five years of service he deserves his release if he wants it," the usually placid Clark said. "The baseball rule has worked out well, but of course the time would have to be cut for football.

"Naturally I can see Detroit's side—they are in the midst of a fight for the Western Division title and don't want to take a chance on anything.

"But after all, when I was with them I gave everything I had. I wouldn't expect to play much, but I figure I could be of some help as a place-kicker."

The Lions' stand has fired Cleveland-Detroit rivalry, already at a high pitch due to Clark's popularity here. Ram officials have carried the case to Carl L. Storck, of Dayton, league president.

Now 33, Clark played seven years of money ball and was a backfield choice on most All-Pro teams. Unerring accuracy of dropkicks and place-kicks brought Dutch much of his fame.

He went into pro ball with the old Portsmouth (Ohio) Spartans (forerunners of the Lions) after being "discovered" at Colorado College in 1929 via a place on the Associated Press All-America team.

It was no secret that all was not well between the front office and Clark when he left Detroit. He pointed his Rams for revenge three weeks ago, but the green club wasn't ready to combat the Lions' power and lost, 15 to 7.

Since that setback the players have talked of little but beating Detroit.

"I'd give my pay check to beat the Lions," says Coach Dutch Clark"

Sizzling Scoring Pace In National Pro League

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Touchdowns and field goals are dropping into the dime-a-dozen class as the National Pro Football League teams continue their sizzling scoring pace.

Four teams have exceeded their 1938 scoring totals already, with the Chicago Bears tying the team record for one season with their 223 points. Washington, in scoring 42 points against Brooklyn, became the first team to score more than 40 points three times in one season.

The 141 points scored in last Sunday's games boosted the league season average to 31 points a game, the highest it has been since the league was formed in 1921. The record high for a season is 26 points, made in 1938.

In addition to the Bears, the Washington, Cleveland and Detroit clubs have passed their 1938 scoring totals. Green Bay, which set the record of 223 points last year, is second in scoring to date with 186 points.

Washington is setting the ground-gaining pace with an average of 336 yards a game, nine greater than the Bears, and the Redskins also show the best passing efficiency with 68 completions out of 122 tosses for a percentage of .55. Cleveland has the most completions—77, but the Rams have tossed the ball 166 times.

By completing 20 passes last Sunday, Detroit tied the league mark for one game established by the Chicago Cardinals last year.

Paul Waner First Pirate Player To Sign '40 Papers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14 (AP)—The fly chaser who invariably kicks about terms and takes his own sweet time in signing is the first to put his name on a 1940 contract with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Paul Waner is the slugging right fielder who reversed his usual procedure yesterday by accepting a one-year agreement for his 15th season with the Bucs. Terms were not disclosed.

President William Benswanger informed club officials by telephone from New York that Paul had signed after a "very, very pleasant conversation. Waner flew North for the conference from his Florida home. He said both he and brother Lloyd, center fielder, were in great shape.

Manager Frankie Frisch has denied rumors that Paul would be traded this winter. The right field patrolman has batted .300 or better in all but the 1938 season. He rallied from a slump last season to finish with a .325 average for 125 games.

National P.G.A. Meets to Elect A New President

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Nation's professional golfers, approaching the election of a new president, began rolling out some verbal "guns" yesterday for what may develop into one of the liveliest battles for control in the history of their organization—the Professional Golfers Association.

Sixty-six delegates to the P. G. A. annual meeting, representing 28 sections of the association, decided to tighten and follow rigidly the association's by-laws tomorrow when new officers are chosen, among them one to succeed President George R. Jacobus. Now finishing his seventh term as head of the P. G. A., Jacobus announced last night he would not be a candidate for re-election.

Budd Presides

At yesterday's meeting of delegates, presided over by John Budd of Tallahasse, Fla., it was pointed out that some officers had been elected on a plurality vote of delegates instead of on a majority of the ballots cast, even though the by-laws called for a majority to elect. The delegates, after a lengthy discussion led by Budd, agreed they would insist this year that only candidates receiving majorities be declared elected, even should several ballots be required.

The formal convention of the P. G. A. was due to begin this morning, with delegates from the various sections meeting jointly with the 12-man executive committee. Yesterday's session of delegates marked the first time they ever had assembled to formulate a program and was carried on as the executive group held a private session of its own.

Tom Walsh of Chicago, National Secretary, and Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, have been mentioned as possible candidates for the presidency. Some observers believe last summer's "Pomonok incident" may have quite a bearing on the balloting. After Denny Shute was ruled ineligible for the P. G. A. championship at Flushing, N. Y., for tardy payment of his dues, Jacobus overruled the Executive Committee on the point and the tournament went on. But some reverberations are expected to explode before the current meeting ends Thursday.

West Indies Get $20,843 Share In Test Cricket

LONDON, Nov. 14 (CP)—Announcement was made yesterday by the British Cricket Board of Control that the West Indies had received £4,684 ($20,843) as its share of receipts in the three test matches with England last summer.

The Marylebone Cricket Club, Lancashire and Surrey, on whose grounds the international contests were staged, received £781 ($3,386) each.

England won the first test on the M. C. C.'s ground at Lord's by eight wickets. The matches at Manchester and The Oval in London were drawn.

Three Lightweight Teams in Running

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—Three Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League leaders came through with victories over the week end to remain in the running for the loop title.

Princeton and Rutgers are still undefeated but Rutgers has been tied once and has captured only three to the Tigers' four contests. Cornell's record is four and one. On the point score basis, however, Princeton and Cornell are tied for the top with eight while the Scarlet has seven counters.

The Ithacans' back Bronson leads in individual scoring with 26 points, two better than his teammate Astry. Avery of Rutgers trails with 18 markers.

Cornell battles Rutgers in New Brunswick Saturday and if the visitors win their chances for the title would greatly depend on the outcome of the Scarlet-Princeton contest Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23. A Rutgers victory Saturday would make the Thanksgiving Day game decisive for themselves.

Standing of the teams:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.
Princeton	4	0	0	8
Cornell	4	1	0	8
Rutgers	3	0	1	7
Pennsylvania	2	3	0	4
Yale	1	3	0	2
Lafayette	0	3	1	1
Villanova	0	4	0	0

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La.—If the last five games are any indication, one player should stand out in the L. S. U.-Auburn game. In 1934 it was Jesse Fatheree, of L. S. U., next year Pat Coffee threw a last minute touchdown pass for L. S. U.; Cotton Miler was the standout in the 1936 and 1937 games and last year Spec Kelly sparked Auburn to a victory.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—North Carolina's aerial attack has been boosted as one of the finest in the country—but the Tar Heels also have a pretty fair punting department. Figures released by the college show Harry Dunkle has an average of 46.3 yards, which makes him the best in the nation. He's pressed by Dick McGowen of Auburn, Stan Nyhan of Tulane and Nelson Catlett of V. M. I.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Marquette University's line has scored more points this season than its backfield. The two ends have tallied four touchdowns, and Guard Bob Kemnitz has added eight points via placekicks. All the backs have done is score four touchdowns.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Coach Don Faurot was bothered by his lads lagging behind in the warm locker room on cold days until he hit on a simple plan to stop it. After practice the Missouri coach singles out the late-comers and orders them to run around the practice field after the day's work is over.

LEXINGTON, Va.—When V. M. I. and Maryland meet Saturday two of the speediest backs in the south will oppose each other. Joe Murphy of Maryland is the Southern Conference sprint champion and V. M. I.'s Bosh Pritchard won the 100 yard dash in the freshman division of a Virginia track meet last spring.

NEW ORLEANS—Talk about your pony backs! Of the 18 backfield candidates on the Loyola team, only one, George Fonseca, weighs over 180 pounds. And Coach Larry Mullins says he's tired of seeing his midgets get hurled backwards five yards every time they get tackled.

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—One thing's sure—when Mississippi's Bill Schneller starts for a touchdown it takes a sensational catch to stop him. He ran 64 yards against Vanderbilt before Junius Plunkett made a frantic leap and snared him by an ankle, and that was the same way Bill was halted by Carl Dailey of Tulane, after a gallop of 39 yards.

Barrow Satisfied With Yanks

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Although he would like to pick up a player or two just in case his Yankees might be a trifle weak here and there, President Ed Barrow of the world champions is pretty well satisfied to let baseball go alon as it is.

Returning from a vacation on Tom Yawkey's South Carolina plantation, Barrow said firmly that he is not interested in getting Hank Greenberg from Detroit, in night baseball or other "fads," or in breaking up the Yankees.

"There's only one player in the American League in which we are interested, and I'm not so sure we'll even try to get him," Barrow remarked. "The way I see it, the Yankees can win another pennant without making a single change. After that we may have to bolster a bit here and there. I know no other club has ever won five straight, but I think this one can without any aid. I may be wrong, but I'm willing to take the chance.

"Outside of a couple of young pitchers, you can say I'm almost tempted to go along as it is."

Night baseball and such suggestions as Larry MacPhail's inter-league play-off involving all clubs,the adoption of the Shaughnessy play-off system, and the proposed six-day playing week did not arouse much interest.

"The gate receipts for baseball have increased 100 per cent in 20 years. Now, why go in for any new fangled ideas with those figures staring at wou from the record book? The game has prospered by its regularity and dignity. Why these new ideas?

"The idea of a six-day playing schedule has nothing particular to recommend it . . . Night baseball is a fad and upsetting to the players, the umpires and to the newspapers, not to mention club officials."

Buck Cagers To Play 20 Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Double-headers on consecutive nights will highlight the 20-game 1939-40 Ohio State University basketball schedule, which opens Dec. 7.

The Bucks will play 12 Conference games in defense of the Big Ten title, which they won last winter. Six of the Conference games will be played in Columbus and the remainder on the road.

Following is the complete schedule:

Dec. 7—Otterbein vs. Ohio State; "B" team, Columbus; 14—Wabash College, Columbus; 16—College of Wooster, Columbus; 27—University of Kentucky, New Orleans, La.; 30—Cornell-Michigan, Ohio-Pittsburgh, (double-headers), Columbus.

Jan. 1—Michigan-Pittsburgh, Ohio-Cornell, double-headers, Columbus; 3—University of California, Columbus; 6—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; 8—Purdue University, LaFayette; 13—University of Illinois, Columbus; 15—Northwestern University, Columbus.

Feb. 5—Y. M. C. A. Mexico City, Columbus; 10—University of Chicago, Chicago; 12—University of Iowa, Iowa City; 17—University of Wisconsin, Columbus; 19—Northwestern University, Evanston; 24—University of Minnesota, Columbus; 26—University of Indiana, Columbus.

March 2—University of Michigan, Columbus; 4—University of Indiana, Bloomington.

Ski Expert in Laurentians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—H. Smith Johansen of Montreal, world renowned ski expert, is in the Laurentians inspecting the trails and equipment for the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Amateur Ski Association. He will also make a new ski map of the C. P. R. territory which will be sold at all stations, hotels and resorts in the Province.

Presidents Still Hobnobbing With the Best in Own Class

WASHINGTON, Pa. (AP)—Little Washington and Jefferson's Presidents, once the gridiron terrors of the college loop but now the purest of the simon pures, still are hobnobbing around with the best—in their own class.

The 152-year-old school—in whose ivy-clad halls freshmen mention in awed tones the names of the great "Fats" Henry, Bill Amos and the Rose Bowl team of 1922—climbed down from the football band wagon in the early 30's.

The occasion was the advent of a new youthful president, Ralph C. Hutchison, who gave the bulging subsidization balloon a healthy stab with a de-emphasis pin. Soon after his arrival, W. and J. broke off the old ties with Pitt and other gridiron elite.

Two-Point Loss

But until last Saturday, the Presidents were unbeaten this season and then only a two-point loss to Akron marred the record. Victims — of a different caliber from those of the balmy days of the 20's—included Muskingum, Geneva, Wooster, Dickinson and Bethany (W. Va.).

Coach George Roark who took over three years ago, said he'd "like to get the best material" but he's content with boys from a 50-mile radius.

On his squad of 31, eight never played in high school and the star halfback, George Hall of Midland, Pa., never ventured upon a gridiron until last season, his junior year in college.

More than a half dozen work for their board and room, a few have alumni support and some have academic scholarships as the result of outstanding grades in high school. None receive aid from college funds because that is forbidden under the de-emphasis policy.

Limited Practice

Practice is limited to an hour and a half each day, but Roark doesn't mind. In fact, he said, the boys are "fresher and more eager to play" in the games. Classes and laboratories come first and it's a rare day when the entire squad can get together for a workout.

One of his concerns is getting players because he has nothing to offer the boys. He lost several from last year's squad because they got hurt and wouldn't come out again this year.

But the coach summed it up:

"Maybe we don't play as scientifically as some of the subsidized teams, but the boys like to play and there's a better spirit. There's a fine feeling of friendship and practically every day we get a couple of good laughs about something.

"We schedule teams in our own class and then give them all we've got."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

George Jacobus re-elected president of Professional Golfers' Association for seventh term.

Three Years Ago

Crowd of 60,000 saw Santa Clara defeat St. Mary's 9-0 and retain undefeated status.

Mount Royal Slide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The Park Toboggan and Ski Club which operates on Mount Royal the most famous slide in French-Canada, is making plans to welcome American sportsmen. Located within easy access of the center of the city, the icy runs carry a toboggan or bobsleigh downhill at 60 m. p. h. Many skiers from the United States, waiting for trains to the Laurentians, have tried the slopes of the "Mountain within a city."

The Mount Royal Chalet, near the lookout, will be kept open day and night for the convenience of Club members and their guests.

The club also has headquarters in the Laurentians.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Games Tonight

National League

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at New York (Americans).

International-American League

Cleveland at Springfield.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.
Omaha at Wichita.
(No games played last night.)

ENGLAND

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President Calder Here for Opening of Hockey Season—Navy Coming in 1941

Bruins to Receive Medals Before Game Starts Tonight

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Festivities will mark the opening of the National Hockey League season in the Boston Garden tonight after all.

Frank Calder, league president, is in town to present the Boston Bruins with the championship pennant, which will be unfurled in the Garden, and he is to present each member of the Stanley Cup team with appropriate medals.

A new innovation to the hockey game will be the substitution of an organ in place of the customary band.

Seek First Victory

With the festivities out of the way the Bruins will go after their first victory of the season at the expense of the visiting Chicago Black Hawks. The Bruins have lost their first two games (away) and are serious about breaking into the victory column, so serious, in fact, that they have enlisted Eddie Shore to return for the game.

The Bruins had hoped to operate this season without Shore. Even after losing their opening game to Toronto the B's were not greatly disturbed. But when Johnny Crawford, young defenseman, went out of action because of an injury during the "Good Will" tour of Ontario, the Bruin defense crumbled in the Detroit game and the move to seek Shore was deemed necessary.

Shore at Old Post

Tonight Shore will line up in his old position at right defense and Jack Portland is expected to team with him as before. Big Jack has not rounded into condition yet and has not found himself with Dit Clapper at defense. Clapper will team with Flash Hollett or Johnny Shewchuck.

Hollett probably will serve on both the defense and forward line. He plays right wing on the third line with Art Jackson at center and the new player, Herbie Cain from Canadiens, at left wing. The other lines are as last year, Schmidt centering Bauer and Dumart, and Cowley will pivot for Hill and Conacher.

According to the reports of the first two games the retention of the Stanley Cup and accompanying honors is not going to be easy. The other teams in the league are definitely out to beat the Bruins and most of them figure the Bruins are the team to beat. Even now Canadiens are pointing for their game with the Rossmen, scheduled at Montreal, Thursday night.

Shore Veteran

This marks the 14th season for Shore as a member of the Bruins and Capt. Dit Clapper will be starting his 13th. Bill Cowley is beginning his sixth season with the team, but from there on the players are all comparatively new. Portland, Bauer and Dumart are beginning their fourth season, Schmidt, Pettinger, and Hollett, their third, and Hill, Conacher, Jackson, Crawford, and Brimsek begin their second years. Cain and Shewchuck are the new men.

Chicago has undergone many changes in an attempt to get more speed and power in the club. The Hawks enter the game tonight with a better record to date than the Bruins, having beaten Detroit and Americans, losing only to Canadiens.

Karakas in Nets

Cully Dahlstrom, Johnny Gottselig and Joffre Desilets form one line with Bill Thoms, Bill Carse and Mush March another. The third line might be made up of George Allen, Les Cunningham and Phil Hergesheimer. A veteran defense has Si Seibert and Art Weibe together with Joe Cooper and Des Smith forming a second pair. Mike Karakas is tending the nets as usual.

Gottselig, Dahlstrom, Desilets, March, Thoms, Seibert, Weibe, Cooper, and Karakas are holdovers. Carse and Allen came from Rangers; Cunningham and Hergesheimer from the International-American League, and Smith from Canadiens. Hawks rid themselves of Northcott, Robinson, Blinco, Gracie, Shill, McKenzie and others.

Manager Paul Thompson is not playing this year . . . He does not promise Chicago fans a championship . . . The Hawks have drawn about 14,000 fans in the two home games to date . . . ticket sale for tonight's game was slow getting underway today.

Hope to Break Out Scoring Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

In two league games the Bruins have scored only one goal and the Kraut Line of (left to right) Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, hopes to start a scoring avalanche against the Black Hawks in the home opening of the Bruins at the Garden tonight.

Maine Coaches Enliven Local Writers Meeting

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bringing down to Boston a faint aroma of pine needles and sweet fern, two coaches from the State of Maine yesterday attended the weekly luncheon meeting of the local football writers at the Parker House and pepped it up into the best of the three held so far.

* * *

Adam Walsh of Bowdoin and Al McCoy of Colby, whose teams tied for the Maine State Series championship this year, both made impromptu speeches, each enlivening the other's with witty bits of repartee and tales of feats that smacked a bit of Munchausenism.

* * *

Walsh, center of the great Notre Dame team of 1924 which boasted the Four Horsemen, told of how the foot has not left football in the State of Maine. "I recall how our left tackle, Niles Perkins, kicked a 51-yard field goal against Colby. Standing on the Mules' 41-yard line, the 223-pound lineman hoisted the ball straight through the uprights. And at the time, everyone was yelling, 'fake.'"

* * *

"Yes, everyone including the Colby coach," interposed McCoy with a grin. "Well, if you think that's funny," Walsh shot back, "I wasn't sure of a kick, myself, for we have a fake play from placement formation on our list."

* * *

"On another occasion, Legate, our left half, stood on his own 12-yard line," Walsh continued, "and booted a punt which traveled 82 yards against the wind." And this he said without a trace of a smile.

* * *

The Bowdoin coach declared that football was on a friendly basis in Maine, despite the intensity of feeling in the State Series. "There is good feeling all around with no petty jealousies among coaches," he said, "and I think the moving pictures have helped bring this situation about. After all, we can have no secrets from one another now."

* * *

McCoy agreed with Walsh completely, pointing out that after a game the coaches could shake hands and really mean it.

* * *

"These stories may sound like 'bear stories from Maine,'" McCoy continued, "but I remember a few good kicks this fall, myself. We kicked off to Bates in our game and Belliveau received. He ran three steps to his 15-yard line and then hoisted a boot which went out of bounds on the Colby one-yard line. Why, in our game last Saturday, we averaged 52 yards on five kicks," said the unblushing Al.

* * *

McCoy went back to the fall he first went up to Maine from Northeastern. "I always have a lot of plays in my pockets and in my briefcase," he said, "and that fall I must have had 3,000." "Yes, and he used all 3,000," Walsh remarked in an aside to the writers.

* * *

Brown's Tuss McLaughry was a third featured guest and he had a good point to make. "Don't criticize the quarterback on the field," he said. "You can never tell from the stands what the situation down there actually is. More than that, football is changing from year to year, and what might have been good, sound play a few years ago will not go at all now."

* * *

Tuss explained Brown's disappointing season by saying that "last fall we made 2,200 yards net by rushing and passing and just 1,700 of those yards were contributed by O'Leary, Nash, and Hall. O'Leary was declared ineligible this fall, Hall was graduated last June, and Nash has played just nine minutes because of injury this season. More than that, Stepczyk and John (his son) have been injured, and there were no sophomores or climax runners to take their places. That, in a measure, explains why we haven't been able to move as well as we did last season."

* * *

McLaughry made another good point when he said that the tie games in his opinion should not be decided on the basis of first downs. "In four major games—with Colgate, Holy Cross, Princeton, and Yale—we made a higher total of more first downs and gained 220 yards more, but there was not a question in any of the games which was the better team. As for points, we only scored 26 while the other four were scoring 70."

* * *

Dick Harlow of Harvard pricked up his ears when Tuss said that Burr of Yale is the best passer he has seen this fall, surpassing even Allerdice of Princeton, and that the Elis' pass receivers, Zilly and Bartholomy, were as good as the Tigers'. As far as he could see, Yale and Princeton were on a par, with the Blue line equalling that of any other at New Haven in recent years.

* * *

The local coaches turned out again in full force, including Harlow, Pat Hanley of B. U., Frank Leahy of B. C., Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, and Lew Manly of Tufts.

* * *

Leahy and Hanley, whose teams meet Saturday at Fenway Park, refused to start any feud, each declaring that a hard battle was expected, and that his team would give its all. Hanley even remarked that Leahy would speak next Thursday morning at a Boston University rally. Doesn't sound like the old days, does it?

* * *

Harlow said that Capt. Torbie Macdonald would play this Saturday if he is right. He went into a rather lengthy and detailed explanation of why Torbie did not play against Army, concluding with the statement that the team physician had the final say and had vetoed the possibility of his appearing on the field.

* * *

George Sauer, coach of New Hampshire, which meets Harvard in the Stadium Saturday, was another newcomer to the gathering. He spoke of the small boys on his team—Mitchell, Clark, and Hall—and said that if the wind did not blow them off the field they would give a good account of themselves. Hall, the lightest, weighs all of 138 pounds.

Ivy League Title Risk At Hanover

It's a pretty long way and a rather remote spot—Hanover, N. H. But it won't seem long and it won't be remote this week end.

There is a football game scheduled up there and some lofty reputations are at stake. The result can settle the Ivy League championship, can retain or blemish an undefeated and untied record, and being a traditional game, can make or break two schedules.

Cornell Top Team

Cornell is top team in the East at present and Dartmouth had only a tie to mar an otherwise perfect record, previous to the Princeton game last week. It will be the 23rd game between the two with Dartmouth holding the edge in victories at present 12 to 9 and one game resulting in a tie.

There are plenty of attractions to take place in the East but none embody the title, record, and traditional qualities of the Dartmouth-Cornell affair. The other Ivy League encounter of prominence is that in which Princeton, conquerer of Dartmouth last Saturday, faces Yale at New Haven.

Ivy League Tie

If Dartmouth should topple the lofty Cornell ambition, the mythical Ivy League championship could wind up in a triple tie with Cornell, Dartmouth and Princeton sharing honors. If Cornell halts the Big Green there are two remaining games that figure, Navy at Princeton, Nov. 25, and Cornell at Penn, Nov. 30.

Other games this week end that rate national attention find Carnegie Tech at Holy Cross, Tulane at Columbia, St. Mary's at Fordham, Michigan at Penn, Nebraska at Pittsburgh, Georgetown at New York University, Penn State at Army and a Boston city battle of Boston University vs. Boston College. W. M.

New Minor League Amendments Ready For Official Vote

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—Bob-tailed double-headers would be eliminated under an amendment upon which the minor baseball leagues will vote at their convention in Cincinnati, Dec. 4. A list of proposed amendments was made public by William G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, yesterday.

Under the double-header amendment, the first game of all twin bills and all so-called twilight double-headers would have to be nine innings.

Another proposed amendment would make it illegal for the home club to call off any game, because of the condition of the field, more than 15 minutes prior to game time, unless the visiting club should consent in writing.

Other proposed amendments would prohibit the transfer of player contracts by affiliated clubs after Aug. 1 of each year; permit the drafting of two players from Class AA, A-1, or A clubs instead of one; raise the player limit on Class A-1 and A clubs from 17 to 18 men.

Harvard Eleven Goes Big Time With Schedules

There will be no time for letdowns on future Harvard football schedules if the 1940 and 1941 dates can serve as criterions.

Next season the Crimson opens with Amherst, a small college, and then piles into seven successive major games beginning with Michigan and running through Yale. The following year Harvard will open the season at Philadelphia against Penn and then meet Cornell, Dartmouth, Navy, Princeton, Army, Brown and Yale on the Saturdays in order.

The all-major schedule is the result of preference expressed by the boys themselves, who claim they enjoy such a booking rather than intermissions in which small teams are met. Fortunately for Harvard, the football situation is looking up somewhat this season and their chances on such a schedule appear brighter. The schedules:

1940

Oct. 5—Amherst.
Oct.12—Michigan.
Oct. 19—Army.
Oct. 26—Dartmouth.
Nov. 2—Princeton.
Nov. 9—Penn at Phila.
Nov. 16—Brown.
Nov. 23—Yale at New Haven.

1941

Oct. 4—Penn at Phila.
Oct. 11—Cornell.
Oct. 18—Dartmouth.
Oct. 25—Navy.
Nov. 1—Princeton at Princeton.
Nov. 8—Army.
Nov. 15—Brown.
Nov. 22—Yale.

Sports Around the Hub

Husky Future None Too Bright

Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern sat at the head table at the football writers luncheon yesterday and actually beamed. "I am going to a football game this coming Saturday and enjoy myself," he explained. "My season is all over."

Jimmy's Husky team last Saturday concluded the most disappointing season since football became a part of the Northeastern sports program, and its record shows no wins, one tie with Tufts, and six losses. Over the season's route the Huskies bowed to St. Anselm's, New Hampshire, Bates, Rhode Island State, Springfield, and Upsala.

Not Complaining

And yesterday, though he did not complain, Jimmy did not see too bright an outlook for next fall. "I have 13 men leaving out of a squad of 27 men, including six starters, and prospects for replacing them are none too bright. The most I can expect from my freshmen is five good men, and I will be fortunate if I get that many."

The picture may change for Jimmy before next fall rolls around, however, and we, for one, hope it does. It is hard enough being a football coach, but to be head of a non-winner is still harder. Dunn deserves a hand for his uncomplaining attitude.

* * *

Harvard is host to Brown Saturday in a New England Intercollegiate' Soccer League game in Cambridge. The game will be the final one of the season for the Brown booters, who have won their last three starts.

* * *

Capt. Don Smith of Maine, brilliant cross-country star, yesterday led a field from a dozen New England colleges to win the 12th annual intercollegiate championship at Franklin Park. Smith's championship was his fourth since he entered college—three as a varsity runner and one as a freshman—and in completing his sweep, he smashed the course record by 12 seconds. The old mark of 21m. 28 and 4-5s. was set in 1934 by Cliff Veysey of Colby. Don paced Maine to the retention of its title, with Conn. State second, and Rhode Island State third. Maine's freshman team also took first honors in that event with Rhode Island State second.

* * *

The reporting of Humphrey Hosmer, in scholastic difficulty until now, to the Tufts football squad, bolstered the Jumbo hopes for the game with Bowdoin at the Oval Saturday. Hosmer is a good pass receiver and an outstanding defensive player, and should bolster Coach Lew Manly's end squad of Mark Hannabury and Ned Smith, both of whom are light but who have been forced to play practically 60 minutes of every game.

* * *

Coach Arthur Cochran started preparations for the Tufts basketball season yesterday by conducting his first practice session in Cousens Gymnasium. Thirteen candidates reported, headed by Capt. Charlie Tibbs.

* * *

Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester finally made the Ryder Cup team. After three previous teams had eluded him by the slimmest of margins, Jug's name was mentioned yesterday as one of the 10 U. S. pros who would have met the British pros at Ponte Vedra, Fla., had the matches not been cancelled. The honor may be an empty one this year, but it is safe to assume that Jug is pretty well satisfied. G. C.

Oppose Baseball Schools

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Pacific Coast Baseball League re-elected W. C. Tuttle as President yesterday and directed him to protest to Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis against establishment of baseball schools by the major leagues.

The league charged the schools were conducted for the purpose of proselyting young players.

Chicago Students Take Part in Poll

CHICAGO (AP)—A cross section of University of Chicago students, participating in a campus magazine poll, advocated the return of the Maroons to big-time football, but not at the expense of the institution's scholastic standards.

A few more than a thousand students took part in the poll, dealing with the sad plight of the football team.

One question was worded in this manner:

Would you favor subsidization of players if necessary providing they could meet scholastic requirements? Affirmative votes totaled 859, negative 277.

A total of 969 students expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the present football situation, 166 others voted to leave it alone.

Asked if better material "should be induced to come to Chicago," 996 voted in the affirmative and 154 in the negative.

The poll was conducted by "Pulse," monthly news magazine.

The university's enrollment is approximately 6,000.

Princeton Soccer Team Undefeated

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—Princeton University's undefeated soccer team scored its eighth victory of the season yesterday by nipping Dartmouth College, 1 to 0. It was the seventh defeat in nine starts for the Hanover Indians.

The lone tally came in the third period when Pete Powell relayed a pass from Ted Richardson past Nat Sample, Dartmouth goalie.

Indoor Baseball Here Nov. 27

While Manager Freddie Maguire and his financial supporters are in New York today attending the schedule ratifying meeting of the National Professional Indoor Baseball League, Coach Joe Dugan was further paring down a big squad and making ready to select the team that will represent Boston in the league inaugural at Philadelphia next Friday night.

Before leaving for the Phillie engagement, Maguire and Dugan must reduce a squad of about 80 players to a mere 25. This cutting takes place at the South Armory, where the team is taking shape. All home games, however, will be played in the Boston Garden.

"Young players will get the call," said Dugan. "The game is too fast and snappy for old timers. It is much speedier than outdoor ball, requiring quicker timing, instant reaction and almost perfect coordination. Boston fans will be amazed at its speed." Maguire has just completed a tour of the mid-West, during which he signed two pitchers and a catcher.

Boston's first home game is scheduled for the evening of Nov. 27 with Brooklyn. The Brooklyn club is managed by Otto Miller, former star catcher and coach of the Dodgers. The locals also play games in New York and Brooklyn before returning for the Nov. 27 opening.

Hawks Farm Player

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks optioned Ab Demarco, rookie right wing, to their minor league hockey farm, the Providence, R. I., Reds last night, cutting the player roster to 16 men.

Demarco who played all of last season with the Reds, is subject to immediate recall by the Hawks. He was shipped away to make room for Phil Hergesheimer, another recruit who has returned to the line-up.

Ryder Cup Team Named by P. G. A.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—There'll be no Ryder Cup matches this year, but the U. S. has a Ryder Cup team anyway.

The biennial matches with the British golf pros, originally scheduled for Nov. 18-19 at Ponte Vedra, Fla., were cancelled because of the war in Europe.

However, the Professional Golfers Association, now in annual convention here, named a team last night as a means of recognizing those golfers who would have faced the British had the matches not been cancelled.

The 10 members are National Open Champion Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.; Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.; Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y.; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.; Dick Metz and Horton Smith, Chicago; Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., and Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Walter Hagen is captain of the team.

Florida Tennis Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Play for the tenth annual Florida tennis championship will begin on courts of the Orlando Tennis Club Jan. 8 and continue through Jan. 14, Robert Robertson, club president, has announced.

The Florida title, now held by Wayne Sabin, will again be sought by six or more of the nation's top-ranking players, Robertson said. Frank Guernsey, Rice University star and intercollegiate champion who lives here, is expected to be among the entrants.

The Florida championship and eight other tournaments to be held between Jan. 1 and March 1 were recently given approved dates by the State Tennis Association.

Sabin won the state singles title last year defeating Gene Mako in the finals. Mako and Jack Tidball hold the doubles championship while Pauline Betts of Los Angeles is the women's champion.

Whether the women's tournament will be held in conjunction with the men's tournament has not been decided. An effort is now underway to bring to Florida for the first time a group of the ranking women players who will compete in the state tournament. A separate tournament will be held if the plan is successful.

Exhibition Amatuer Hockey

At Midland, Ont.: Atlantic City Sea Gulls 11, Collingwood Intermediates 2.

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Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Do You Read Good Enough Books And Choose Them to Live With?

Anyone Can Improve His Reading Habits; and Only the Good Books Are Worth a Busy Person's Slim Leisure

By Haydn S. Pearson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many readers of this page can say they have read an average of fifteen minutes a day in great literature over the past year or two? A very wise and kindly professor in college once said to a group of young people words to this effect, "You boys and girls are supposed to be studying philosophy in this class. In the first place, you are too young to learn a great deal; and in the second place, I am not wise enough to teach you. I learn more from you than I teach. But if you will write in those notebooks of yours and remember that the art of living is continued learning, this course will be a success."

The inventors of movable type, way back in the middle ages, first discovered they could print pages very cheaply and that many more people could buy them. Handwritten manuscripts were very expensive. Books, magazines and papers are now produced in a never-ending stream! Unless we are careful, we can easily spend too much on matters of passing importance. But certain books have been proved by time to be great and wise and inspiring. Would you like to know a secret some people have discovered? It is very simple, and very effective. Each day, before you read papers, magazines, or current books, read fifteen minutes or half an hour in the truly great literature of the ages. That's all there is to it! Read the great literature first. And once you have formed the habit, you will find that it is truly one of the arts of living. Your life will expand as you meet the great thinkers of the ages.

Great Music As Well

Second, each day ought to give one some of the great music which has been written for us. Great music, as great literature, lifts one above the routine of the necessary daily tasks. How can one get it? There are two ways open to all of us. We can watch the radio programs and then plan our schedule so we shall be able to listen. There are some excellent programs today, and if we would all write to the stations to tell them how much we enjoyed the good programs, we would have more of them. The second thing we can do is to buy a gramophone and gradually build up a library of good records. The writer's family has had this delightful experience in the past year. Through a music store we bought a used machine and more than a hundred of the finest records at a very low cost. Now, any time, we can listen to the world's great music.

A third point which brings joy to one's daily living is to plan additions to one's library. It is true that most of us have access to good public libraries or to private book stores which conduct a lending service for a small charge, and, of course, we all use these agencies.

Careful Choice

However, there is a deep, personal satisfaction in saving one's nickels and dimes to purchase a book. A friend said to me recently, "How can you decide which book to buy? There are so many good ones!"

This is true, but perhaps it will help you if I tell you what another friend once told me. He said something like this, "I never buy a book until after I have read it! I go to the library for my first reading, and then, if the book appeals to me as being great and inspiring, or if it contains information that I shall need frequently in the future, I plan to buy it." Somewhere I read that someone said, "No book is worth buying unless it is worth reading several times during a period of years." Certainly we can agree that one of the arts of living is to accumulate a personal library of truly worth-while books.

Some of our deepest thinkers have said that we still have challenging frontiers to conquer! They are not the frontiers that the pioneers had to conquer as they crossed mountains, plains, and rivers. They are instead, the frontiers of social living; learning how to govern ourselves more wisely; learning how to bring happiness and opportunity to the underprivileged; learning how to master the art of living for personal happiness and growth.

CBS Photo

Book Week, the oldest of all the "weeks" celebrated throughout the United States, is going on right now, Nov. 12-18. Many of us make it a special time to choose some of the books we should like to read during the winter, to evaluate our achievements in reading worthwhile books during the past year, and to paying thoughtful attention to building up our personal library. During this week you will find throughout the United States many forms of encouragement to a more systematic reading of good books offered by book reviewers, book dealers, public libraries, schools, and colleges. Truly, he who runs may also read, if he will but take thought to do so.

Twenty-First Book Week Winning New Readers

Encouraging Them to Roam the World Through Books

Libraries are centers of special interest in more than 5,000 American cities and towns this week while the twentieth anniversary of National Book Week is being celebrated. Although but twenty years old, this will be the Week's twenty-first celebration, according to Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant WPA Commissioner, Work Projects Administration.

"The first was in November, 1919, when Children's Book Week was inaugurated," she explained. "The slogan for that year was 'More Books in the Home.' Through friendly probing and wise suggestion children were encouraged to start building, or adding to, their own home libraries—a movement that has been gathering force ever since. So generally popular was the idea that within a few years the observance became known as National Book Week. While the major emphasis was still placed on books for children, books for readers and students of all ages had a part in the program."

Oldest Week

In 1930, Wilson's Bulletin said, editorially: "Book Week, ten years old, reaches its 11th celebration this year. It is the oldest of the 'weeks,' and has outlived many similar annual observances because it is so closely allied with fundamental movements of American education."

Getting new readers into the library—to borrow books or to do reference work—is the major purpose of Book Week. Easy-to-remember slogans help to achieve this purpose. Posters picture the theme for each year. This year, a big colored poster with a burning star blazing the word "Books" around a globe hardly needs the caption, "Books Around the World," to make clear its meaning.

Children are encouraged to contribute their ideas for Book Week, some of which take surprising shape. The 1937 slogan "Reading the Magic Highway to Adventure" suggested to a high school girl adventures she had had through reading cook books. She took to the library a plate of cookies she had made, set it on a table, and led up to it with a trail of cook books and books on foods and food values.

Airplane Display

In a branch library operated by WPA workers a 16-year-old boy who found his adventures in making small airplanes—following instructions set forth in books he had borrowed from the library—took his best model for display, and led to it with a trail of library books on airplane models, and the science of aviation, and stories about flying. Interspersed among the books were photographs of men and women who have made aviation history, from the Wright brothers to Amelia Earhart.

Another boy, one who is making a real study of the American Indian, outlined his "magic highway" with Indian books, both fact and story. His road signs were flint and bone arrows—his own authentic Indian arrows—pointing toward a small panorama of Indian life, a visual aid for education such as is made on WPA museum extension projects in Pennsylvania, Kansas and other states.

College Checks On Girls' Self-Help Activities

New London, Conn.

An effort to prevent overloading of remunerative employment on the part of students who are helping themselves through college is being made by Connecticut college through a new procedure by which a systematic check is kept by the personnel bureau on the working hours and type of employment of all students.

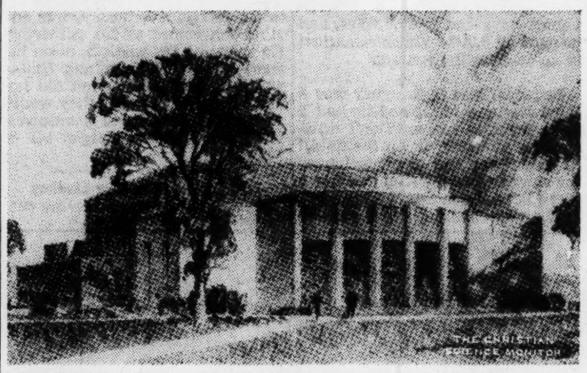
More than 25 per cent of the Connecticut college students earn a part of their college expenses. The work of these students is done under college supervision and an effort is made to direct the girls, wherever possible, into work which ties in with their majors or the work which they wish to do after graduation. Art majors, for example, serve as assistants in the Lyman Allyn museum, which adjoins the college. Girls who plan to become nursery school teachers have work in addition to their course requirements in the college nursery school. One girl who majors in mathematics and also studies accounting in the department of economics, is assisting the manager of the College Inn in computing costs. Qualified students serve as secretaries to their major professors. Through the work by which they are helping themselves through college some students make real contributions to faculty research.

It is not possible in all cases to provide work which is educational as well as remunerative. The educational value of waiting on table in the dormitory dining rooms or sorting mail in the college post office lies mainly in the discipline which these tasks impose. However, they do furnish a good source of income for a considerable number of students.

Not all "self-help" jobs are on campus. The local community furnishes some opportunities. Students are recreational leaders in church or Y. W. C. A. groups. They teach dancing or swimming. One of this year's seniors is directing the productions of a local Little Theater group.

Student work is paid for through a substantial college appropriation which is supplemented by NYA funds allotted by the government. Work from outside sources must be approved by the college authorities and the amount of time which it consumes must come within the limitations imposed by them in the interest of the students' health and scholarship.

Summer work for students, rather than a too heavy work program during the college term is advised. The personnel bureau assists students in finding summer positions, making an effort here as during the academic year, to direct them into work which bears upon their future activity.



Frank Loomis Palmer Auditorium, a newcomer to the Connecticut College campus, New London, Connecticut. The building was dedicated November 2.

As the Art Museum Accepts The Challenge of World Events

Worcester, Mass

At no time in the world's history has civilization been more seriously threatened than in the present crisis. These threats are not merely economic and political in character. They go to the deepest roots of our spiritual and intellectual life and are aimed at the complete destruction of the truth and beauty in which those who over the centuries gradually achieved our civilization most fervently believed. To put an end to chaos and to bring about the recovery of tolerance and sanity calls for the mobilization of all the educational forces of those countries where there is still a semblance of peace. In this mobilization the museums of America must play a role of no little significance for, far from being the static repositories of the fragments of past cultures, they have become the free and living university of the common man. Here, without previous training or qualifications, he may become familiar with the products of that enlightenment which, progressing through the ages, has distinguished him from the beasts of the wilderness.

During the summer months the Worcester Art Museum has wisely put its house in order to meet these universal requirements. . . . The program of activities for the winter is intended not as a trivial diversion from the horrors of war but to provide a strengthening of the spiritual diet of the community in a period of great necessity. The entire resources and energies of the Museum will be directed to that end. This is not the proper time to spend vast sums on further works of art nor to promote the indulgence of individual tastes and artistic theories. It is, however, the time to come to grips with the realities of educational responsibility and enter the lives of a harassed and bewildered people. The tradition of humanism has survived many previous world disasters. It can and must be kept alive today.

—From News Bulletin of Worcester Art Museum.

Hamlin Garland Exhibit at Miami Fifty Years of Authorship

Oxford, Ohio

Hamlin Garland, author of "A Son of the Middle Border," "Main Traveled Roads," "Prairie Songs," and many other books, has entrusted to Miami University for exhibition a large part of his records of 50 years of authorship. Among the mass of memorabilia thus lent are several original manuscripts, first editions of many of his books, copies of his journals together with holograph letters from his fellow authors.

These literary treasures include letters and inscriptions from William Dean Howells, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Henry James, Stephen Crane, John Burroughs, Joaquin Miller, Henry B. Fuller, Joseph Kirkland, Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Irving Bachellor, Rudyard Kipling, Sir James M. Barrie, Joseph Conrad, Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy, George Bernard Shaw, and many others.

A number of exhibits drawn from these items will be arranged at Miami University during the course of the coming year. Copies will be made of all documents which have historical interest, and students with special claims to consideration will be given access to these data. Mr. Garland has also authorized Miami University to arrange exhibits of his material at other institutions having suitable rooms and cases in which safely and effectively to display such a collection. Eldon C. Hill, Assistant Professor of English, has charge of the distribution of the exhibits.

Classics Staging a Comeback?

Clinton, N. Y.

The classics may be staging a comeback. In any event, 128-year-old Hamilton College now has what is believed to be its first Greek Club. Formed among students interested in Greek civilization as well as the language, the group will spend a part of its time tracing evidences of communism and fascism in early Greek thought. The faculty advisor is Prof. Donald B. Durham of the language department.

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What Does Youth Want?

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What do thinking young people want? That is the question our first speaker today touches upon. What is your answer?—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

It is always a great pleasure to contribute my humble voice to what I consider one of Youth's greatest privileges—this Monitor Youth Round Table—where we all can come together on common ground and discuss our interesting experiences and ideas.

Here we are able to express ourselves and let it be known what we are thinking about and how we feel about things in general. It is certainly a wonderful opportunity not to be missed.

I was very much interested to see that the one thing most desired by a group of Boys Clubs, I believe it was, in meeting in New York recently, was security.

Yes, I do believe that youth does want security all right but I do not think it is the kind of security that they expect is to come from someone else, such as government handouts, etc. Real security comes from an entirely different source and is found through individual seeking and striving for the good in all things.

I do not think that youth wants anything for nothing, but I do feel that they do want the assurance of what our American Constitution guarantees them—freedom to work out their own destinies. And for the past several years some of this freedom has been seemingly endangered and threatened by various subversive elements within and without our government.

We do want the free opportunity to build good futures for ourselves and for America and the world and to this end we do dedicate our lives. Youth asks little but has much to give in this changing world of the present. (Mr.) G. H.

* * *

Good Friends Across Borders

Washington (State)

Dear Chairman:

In the world of today friendship and companionship are problems that face us all, right companions are sought as precious jewels and are certainly dearer than any graven image, whether that image present itself as power, pride, wealth or any of the other guises of mortal mind.

Seeing this to be an issue, five years ago the Seattle Triune Club was founded with such marked success that sister clubs have been started in many neighboring cities and last week end it was our privilege to entertain the Concord Club of Vancouver, B. C., as our guests. International borders mean nothing to love and they cease to exist when all are trying to express love each in their own way.

Several years ago I made some beautiful friendships through the Mail Bag. And through these friends I have met more friends. I have seen only two of my pen pals, one who visited me from Calgary, Alberta, two years ago, and June who lives near me in Olympia, my state capital. These friendships have all meant so much to me and I would like some new friends, from either this or any other country. My interests are varied. I take active part in most sports, especially skiing and swimming. My home state is ideal for both of these and there is seldom a week end in winter when many persons do not flock to the mountains, either Rainier or Baker, to enjoy the best ski terrain in all the western states. Mt. Baker is said to be one of the best in the world. Skiers live a life apart—they speak a common language, and they have the look of peaks conquered and trails blazed in their walk and manner.

Here's to many more Round Table sessions. And many more years of promoting the cause of world friendship and peace!

(Miss) P. W.

* * *

On the Road to Mandalay

Netherlands Indies

Dear Chairman:

Perhaps some of the "Round Tablers" will be interested to hear from the Dutch East Indies. I lived here some years ago from 1910-1928 and now again since December, 1937. Last spring I had the privilege of staying with relations who live in the mountains in an interior part of Java, not far from Soekaboemi; yet it takes us 2½ hours' drive on an incessantly winding path along and upward and between the mountains to a tea estate from where your country and others are supplied with the orange pekoe. This estate is called "Bodjong Asih" (Village of Love), and belongs to the fields of the Pamenoekan and Tjassim Estates, the possessions of the Anglo-Dutch Plantation Corporation.

The tea shipped abroad is made of the gathered leaves of the top of the tea shrubs. Of every tree only two or three leaves are plucked; the other ones are of no use! This is done mostly by women who start to work at 6 a. m. and work until 6 p. m. It is a beautiful sight to see these plantations on the mountain slopes so orderly planted.

I have had the privilege for years of meeting different classes of the native inhabitants on intimate terms. I like them very much indeed; their manners are so refined, so pleasing, from the lowest to the most intellectual and well-educated ones among them.

I love The Christian Science Monitor. It gives me spiritual and intellectual pleasure, right political insights, relaxation, and a sense of a bond of unity between even those whom we do not know personally. May the "Round Tablers" remain one of the outstanding features of our Monitor and with them their Chairman. (Mrs.) C. R. v. d. Z.

* * *

We all enjoy hearing from less frequented corners of the earth. There must be more of you who might be writing us letters to include in this column. Hello Iceland, Hawaii, Chile, South Africa, Cuba! We hear too infrequently from you. How about it!

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Packhorse Librarians—Ready for Their Trek

Packhorse librarians of the WPA all ready to start out on the day's rounds. They will go one by one to many remote sections of the county, distributing books to mountain families who look forward eagerly to their visits. Some of them will not return for several days. They will spend their nights wherever they happen to be "at sundown"—and they can always be assured of lodging, for to the hill folk they are fine people. In fact, the librarians often say that what they lack in salary, they make up for in gratitude.

The carriers, mostly women, meet once a week at their library headquarters to replenish their saddlebags. This picture is taken in front of the library building at Hindman, Kentucky.

The Library Takes to the Trail

Bookmobile and Packhorse Serving Remote Regions

The Works Projects Administration, through its library program, works shoulder to shoulder with tax-supported libraries for the extension of library service throughout the United States. Not only is this true in the annual celebration of Book Week, but in every other movement for the extension of library service throughout the year, and the WPA is able to carry on where neither State nor county has funds to reach.

For example, in Georgia the State Library Commission for some time has had for its slogan "Books for the Bookless," but it took the WPA library project and its workers to get books to the really bookless people in Georgia. When WPA library project employees began their service in Georgia, only 44 of the State's 139 counties had public libraries. By May, 1939, there was library service in 138 counties. Five libraries-on-wheels are making the rounds of bookless sections that could be reached by motorcar. More remote regions are served by WPA librarians on horseback, or on foot.

Over Twisting Roads

Most satisfactory of all forms of traveling library service is the bookmobile, a motor vehicle having a truck body equipped with shelves, and the usual paraphernalia for charging out and checking in books. Some have tilted shelves with corrugated rubber base for keeping the books in place. Such a bookmobile, carrying an interchangeable stock of 3,000 volumes, and all other library facilities except a spacious reading room, has been bumping over the narrow, twisting roads of Clark County, Ohio, for the last two years. It has a swivel seat at the librarian's desk, closed cupboards for reserved books, and bulletin boards for display purposes. For the better protection of books, and that selections may be comfortably made in rough weather, all shelves are inside the cab, which has an approved ventilating and heating system. Bookmobiles—usually trucks bought out of State-aid funds, and staffed by WPA assistants—make regular stops in rural communities of 19 Ohio counties.

Among Arizona's Indians

A thousand books, each the careful selection of WPA workers in the main library of the Indian school in Arizona, are kept in circulation among Indians of the ten branch schools of that State. Trucks deliver the books to the branch schools, and collect books that are to be returned.

Rolling out from Omaha over trails first trod by Mormon feet pointed toward Utah, the first bookmobile of the Nebraska State-wide library project started on its rounds last June. Some of the terrain covered is the Nebraska prairie land about which we read in "The Oregon Trail," one of the books prepared on the WPA writers' project. After cataloguing the hardships and privations of the early settlers, the writer says:

The little towns along the route, the solid farm buildings, and the occasional schools and public institutions are the results of unremitting toil. The groves about farmhouses and the trees in public parks and along streets are not gifts of nature; every single one has been coaxed and coddled into growth.

It is to these thrifty but book-hungry people that the State-wide library project workers are helping to take books.

In the Two Dakotas

In the two Dakotas, where the topography, the sparse population, and the general lack of transportation and communication facilities make regular library service impractical, WPA-staffed bookmobiles supply books to the bookless. In South Dakota, one van carrying 2,000 daily changing volumes is constantly on the road, serving ten counties.

Connecticut started its WPA bookmobile service about the middle of last August, out of Andover. On its first trip the olive-brown truck, lettered "Free Regional Library Service," carried only 300 books, but they varied in type from "Ferdinand the Bull" to "Mein Kampf." The list was not long enough nor the variation wide enough. Farmers' wives wanted more books, and farmers wanted special books to help them with their work. Hardly had the bookmobile completed its first rounds of Tolland County farms before donations of new books began to pour in at project headquarters.

A recent survey showed that 140 bookmobiles throughout the United States are operated by WPA library project workers. Of this number, 58 were first put on the road with project funds. They were not gifts, but loans, to be considered and used as tools for prosecuting the project's objective—that of getting books to the bookless.

The Good Citizen

The good citizen tries to find out what is best for all rather than what will promote the interests of few. We often read and speak about social justice. If people are unhappy or suffer through no fault of their own, the good citizen will try to bring about a better state of affairs, so that everybody may have a fair chance to make the most of his talents and to enjoy at least a decent way of living.

—R. O. Hughes, Director of Citizenship, Pittsburgh Public Schools.

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Commerce and Finance

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U. S. Financial Status in War Held Insecure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If the United States should go into the present European war, it would do so at a time when its financial condition is precariously weak as compared with its status at the opening of the World War, warned Dr. Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury and now professor of law at Columbia University, speaking Monday at the preliminary session of the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute which opens Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Dr. Magill, one of eight speakers at the Interstate Conference on Automotive Taxation, held under the auspices of the industries committee of the institute, stated that the national debt today is 10 times the size of the debt just before the World War and that interest payments of $926,000,000 exceeded total Federal expenditures for 1915 and previous years.

The Gasoline Tax

Pointing to tax payments higher than at the peak of the World War and expenditures 13 times as high as 25 years ago, the professor asserted that balancing of the Federal budget today would necessitate "not only a burning interest by Congress and the Administration in fiscal sanity, but an ability on the part of our leaders to persuade people to accept sacrifices." Sharp cuts in expenditures must be made, he said.

He declared also that the general sales tax is here to stay, but adversely criticized the use of the gasoline tax to serve as a source of revenue for general State and local purposes. The gasoline tax, he contended, unlike the income tax, is not a "particularly good measure of ability to pay."

The spending of gasoline tax revenues and motor-vehicle registration fees on projects unrelated to highways is a source of grave concern to the petroleum industry, Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, declared. In 1936 16 cents out of the motorist's tax dollar was diverted, in 1938 13½ cents was used for other purposes, Mr. Markham said.

Highway Refinancing Problem

He cited also the bond-refunding problems of many States and counties which have borrowed beyond their credit for road building. Several States, he asserted, are faced with large maturities in the next two or three years and "we may expect highway refinance programs to be the order of the day."

Indications are that the day of great bond issues for highway construction is over, according to Finla G. Crawford, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Syracuse University, who pointed out that there is "a growing unwillingness to vote for bond issues and thus defer the cost of the government to a later date."

Other speakers were Norman S. Taber of New York, consultant on public finance, Thomas H. MacDonalds, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads; Joseph L. McLaughlin, director of the division of motor fuels, New Jersey State Tax Department; and Francis Johnson, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Curtis Publishing Asks Stock Change

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Curtis Publishing Company announced a special meeting of stockholders has been called for Dec. 6 to vote on authorizing creation of an issue of 600,000 shares of prior preferred stock for exchange purposes.

The new stock would have a cumulative dividend of $4.50, a liquidating value of $100, a redemption price of $120 and would have the same rights as the present preferred stock except as to dividend rate and priority.

A two-thirds vote of stockholders would be required to create such an issue.

Purpose of the plan, the company said, was to "adjust the present capital structure of the company on a more realistic basis—i. e., one which comes as closely as possible to an earning capacity which can reasonably be anticipated."

Holders of present preferred stock would be allowed to exchange two-thirds of their holdings for the new prior preferred on a share for share basis.

The company said the present preferred stock is on a $7 cumulative dividend basis, but 1936 was the only year since 1932 when earnings warranted the full payment. This year dividend amounted to $2.37½.

ICC Ends Investigation Of Alleghany Concern

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ended without comment its investigation of the Alleghany Corporation, big railroad holding company.

A brief formal notice said merely that the inquiry had been discontinued.

The investigation was ordered in August, 1937, after Robert Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Alan P. Kirby obtained control of the corporation, top company of the railroad empire assembled by the late Van Sweringen brothers.

In the absence of formal explanation, ICC officials indicated that they did not regard continuance of the investigation as necessary in view of the inquiry made by the Senate Railroads Finance Committee into the Alleghany Corporation and other companies in the Van Sweringen system.

October Building 21 P. C. Above 1938

By the Associated Press

New York

October building permits for 215 cities in the United States totaled $117,878,159, an increase of 14.2 per cent over the $103,203,666 for the preceding month and a gain of 21.4 per cent over the $97,111,919 for October, 1938, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest month's total, with the exception of March and June of this year, was the largest for any month since July, 1938, the credit agency said.

Increased Demand Seen Support To 1940 Wool Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that increased domestic and foreign demand would give strong support to wool prices in 1940.

"Wool prices rose approximately 50 per cent in October, however, and it may be that much of the anticipated stronger domestic and foreign demand has already been reflected in wool prices," the department said in a survey of the wool outlook.

"The quantity of Australian and New Zealand wools released for export to neutral countries will be an important factor affecting wool prices in the coming year."

Mill consumption in the United States was nearly 50 per cent greater in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period last year.

Consumption for the entire year, the department said, probably would be larger than in any recent year except 1925. Prospects are favorable for a continuation of a relatively high level of mill consumption in 1940, it was said.

On Sept. 30, United States dealers and manufacturers held stocks totaling 244,000,000 pounds of apparel wool, grease basis, or about 77,000,000 pounds less than a year earlier and smaller than Sept. 30 stocks in any of the last five years.

Imports of apparel wool in the first nine months of the year totaled 61,000,000 pounds, compared with 18,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1938.

Industrial Oils Stock Is Slightly Lower in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the United States total stock of all industrial oils at 515,427,000 barrels as of Sept. 30.

This, it said, was a 125-day supply, compared with 522,094,000 barrels or a 128-day supply at the end of August. Last September the total was 576,587,000 barrels or 157 days supply.

The bureau said that stocks were reduced by 6,667,000 barrels during September. The new supply of all oils that month amounted to 117,380,000 barrels.

September stocks of motor fuel totaled 71,389,000 barrels and the domestic demand rose to 49,347,000 barrels or 7 per cent more than last September. Exports of motor fuel totaled 4,232,000 barrels compared with 3,528,000 a year ago.

The Bureau said that in September crude oil production recovered completely from the 15-day shut down. The daily average rose to 3,605,600 barrels, or virtually 1,000,000 barrels more than the August average.

Telecommunications Stock Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first new capital financing in the field of facsimile communication is being carried out with the offering by Distributors Group, Incorporated, of 87,500 shares of Finch Telecommunications, Inc., common stock. The offering price is $5 per share.

Facsimile communication, according to the prospectus, is the transmission over radio, telephone or wire circuits of any material which can be recorded on paper, such as writing or printing, drawing, charts, maps and photographs, an exact copy or facsimile being reproduced and recorded by the receiving apparatus.

For military, naval, and police purposes facsimile communications has the additional important advantages of secrecy and of resistance to radio interference, deliberate or otherwise.

Proceeds from the sale of the shares are to be used by the company for the purchase and installation of additional machinery, expansion of sales and advertising, for research and development and for additional working capital and general corporate purposes. The corporation's capitalization consists solely of 276,100 authorized shares of common stock, of which 231,100 shares will be outstanding upon completion of the present financing.

William A. H. Finch has been president of the company since its incorporation in 1935.

R. C. A. Net Gains in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corp. of America and subsidiaries, for the quarter ended September 30, reported net income of $1,894,224 after charges, equal after preferred stock dividend requirements to around 8 cents a share on common stock. This compared with net income of $1,616,449 or about 6 cents a common share in the like 1938 quarter.

$350,000,000 For Christmas Club Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Approximately $350,000,000 will be distributed in Christmas Club funds by 4,700 banking institutions to about 7,000,000 members beginning on Dec. 4, according to Herbert F. Rawll, founder and President of the club. Estimating that this year's distribution would be about 7 per cent greater than in 1938, Mr. Rawll said that the total amount saved, the number of participating institutions, the average per member accumulation and total number of members are the highest of any year since 1933.

New York State Leads

"The average distribution per member," said Mr. Rawll, "amounts to $48.80, as against $47 for 1938. The estimates are based on a substantial number of reports received from institutions operating the Christmas Club plan in different sections of the country.

"In the distribution of Christmas Club funds this year, New York State leads the other States with about $100,000,000; the estimates for Pennsylvania are $36,000,000; Massachusetts, $32,000,000; to 240,000 members. The Bank of the Manhattan Company leads in New York with a distribution of $4,250,000 for 90,000 members. The savings bank division here is led by the Seamen's Bank for Savings for distributions totaling about $2,000,000. The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, the Trust Company of New Jersey in Jersey City and the Fidelity Union Trust Company and the Howard Savings Institution, both of Newark, N. J., each will distribute $1,000,000 or more."

The Bank of America N. T. and S. A. in California will top the distributions with $14,000,000 to 240,000 members.

To Offer Prize

Mr. Rawll stated that the Christmas Club organization would offer during the early months of 1940 $2,500 in cash prizes for a series of short manuscripts featuring the responsibility of the individual to his government, local, State and Federal, in urging greater opportunities and increased rewards for thrift and in urging the application of thrift in national and State affairs.

It was estimated that of the $350,000,000 to be received by Christmas Club members this year, the money, based on last year's reports, would be used as follows: Christmas purchases, 32.4 per cent; permanent savings, 26.7 per cent; year-end bills, 14.0 per cent; taxes, 9.7 per cent; insurance premiums, 9.3 per cent; education, travel and charity, 4.2 per cent; mortgage interest, 2.3 per cent, and unclassified, 1.4 per cent.

Swiss Pressing Problem How To Expand Foreign Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE — Like most neutrals, Switzerland now has a pressing economic problem to face.

The problem, stated in general terms, is the same for all small European neutral countries. Being economically self-contained, they must resort to imports, which in turn must be financed through exports. But, at the same time, London and Paris do not allow supplies to reach the Reich through neutrals while, for its part, Germany may bring pressure to bear on neutral countries for delivery of various supplies. For Switzerland, the question to be answered is how to increase exports to other neutrals.

Economically Strong

Small in size, Switzerland is economically powerful. Political stability has turned it into a shelter for money scared from elsewhere by devaluation, taxes, and autarchy.

Furthermore, its strategic situation is such that if Switzerland were driven by necessity to abandon its neutrality, the consequences could hardly be over-estimated. Such an extreme case is not contemplated now, yet the Swiss future is a cause of concern to the Berne Government. And since most supplies will come here from other continents now that Europe is at war, the Swiss situation is of interest and importance outside Europe.

Switzerland is unable to feed more than three quarters of its 4,000,000 inhabitants with the products of home agriculture. With the exception of water power, it has next to no raw materials—no iron, copper, aluminum, oil, cotton, rubber.

The commercial balance shows a deficit covered by "invisible" exports — income from investments abroad ($1,200,000,000) and the tourist trade. Foreigners do not travel in war time, and the hotel industry (employing 75,000 people) has already suffered a very severe blow.

Income from investments is also dwindling. It is imperative for Switzerland, if it wants to pay for its imports, that its industry should find new markets abroad. Even then, this industry will need additional raw materials, which are practically all imported.

Concerned Over Food

The food situation, ever since the industrialization of the country, has given concern to the Swiss authorities. The items foremost on the "scarcity list" are grain and sugar.

In 1914 Switzerland produced only 15 per cent of the wheat needed for home consumption. Today, thanks to a law passed in 1932, 40 per cent of the necessary grain (wheat and maize) is grown in the country.

Today fields devoted to grain cover 4,100 acres, whereas in 1914 grain space was only 2,600 acres. This result has been achieved at the cost of great sacrifices. Swiss soil is far better suited for cattle raising than wheat growing. Swiss wheat is of low quality and expensive to produce.

The Swiss Government has also taken the precaution of accumulating wheat stocks sufficient to carry the country through to the next harvest. Nevertheless, the Government, which is already practicing strict economy, will not allow stores to be completely empty by next August. Switzerland will buy. It will buy in increasing quantities from the United States, since the Danubian countries and Canada are now less likely to meet Swiss demand as they did in the past.

The sugar situation is less favorable, recent efforts having succeeded only in raising home production from 7 to 14 per cent of actual needs. Sugar beet is not expected to yield much export surplus in Europe. As a result, Switzerland will have to appeal to other continents for cane sugar.

Imports Vegetables

Switzerland has to import more than 50 per cent of its needs in fresh vegetables. These come mostly from Southern Europe and Northern Africa. As long as Italy and Spain remain neutral, there is little fear that the country will not get what it requires in this respect. The same may be said of fruit and vegetable oil. Switzerland produces enough potatoes to cover its own needs.

Swiss cattle are famous, as well as Swiss milk and other by-products. Swiss livestock now numbers 171,000,000 head. This figure could hardly be brought higher. It is rather a question whether it will be maintained, since the necessary fodder cannot all be found on the national soil. Switzerland may have to export some cattle.

During the World War, Germany, having a sort of coal monopoly on the continent (through the occupation of French and Belgian coal fields) exerted strong economic pressure on Switzerland and obliged it to deliver up most of its cattle.

As a result, Switzerland suffered milk, butter and cheese shortage in 1918. Such a serious situation could not occur again as the development of water power has lessened dependence on coal, but the possibility of Switzerland paying its way to some extent on cattle cannot be ignored.

Transportation Problem

The main problem lies less, for the present at least, in any threat of shortage than in the means of access to Switzerland. Two-thirds of the country's trade used to pass along the Rhine. But the Rhine is closed to traffic, since it is now, from Basle to Karlsruhe, a "no man's river" between warring enemies. There is no other waterway available at present.

Shipments to Switzerland therefore come through French, Belgian or Italian ports, and are forwarded by rail. This is contributing to a general rise in prices since railway rates are higher than water freight.

Mobilization is costing Switzerland $1,000,000 a day. There is enough gold (88 per cent of the paper circulation) to cover immediate expenses. Yet it is hard to see how the Swiss treasury will be able to manage, in the long run, without either inflation or devaluation.

If the war does not last more than a year, both may be avoided, however, Switzerland being in a position to carry the additional burden of debt of $200,000,000 (the total State indebtedness amounts to 8,500,000,000 Swiss francs or about $1,950,000,000).

This year-limit seems also to confirm the Swiss war economy. Switzerland should be able to carry on without much trouble until the fall of 1940. The present Swiss policy is bent upon economy, but there is no actual shortage of anything. Such a situation, however, can be maintained, only provided Switzerland can keep up its foreign trade.

Slump in Trade

The losses of the hotel industry will have to be made good through a larger amount of exports. The month of September shows an ominous slump in Swiss trade as the following figures show in Swiss francs:

	Impts from:	Exprts to:
Germany: August	38,423,000	17,267,000
September	28,723,000	6,446,000
Great Britain: August	9,734,000	18,894,000
September	4,368,000	4,338,000
France: August	26,105,000	18,731,000
September	7,091,000	1,084,000
Italy: August	10,129,000	5,299,000
September	10,443,000	3,232,000
United States: August	10,345,000	11,879,000
September	5,707,000	10,973,000

These figures show that during September Switzerland lived on reserves to a great extent. If Switzerland is to carry on it will have to increase its trade with neutral countries and with the United States in particular. Important conversations are taking place on this subject between Berne and Washington.

Germany Not Getting Any Oil From Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP)—Silva Herzog, General Manager of the Mexican Government's Petroleum Distribution Agency, said the contract for bartering Mexican oil for German goods had become "inoperative" as a result of war in Europe.

Asked if this meant the contract arranged by W. R. Davis of New York had been canceled, Silva Herzog replied, "you may say so."

He said that since the latter part of August, even before the war started, "not a drop of Mexican oil has gone to Germany."

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Export Trade—During the eight months ending in August, 1939, Canadian exports totaled $663,000,000 compared with $541,500,000 in the like period a year ago. The $121,500,000 increase was accounted for by advances in shipments of wheat, fish, furs, cheese, lumber, woodpulp, newsprint, automobiles, gold bullion, copper and nickel. The decreases in the period under review were in wheat flour and meats.

Conserving Leather—Canada's leather industry is adjusting itself to meet the various problems arising from the war. Dominion tanners are conserving all heavy sole leather in order that the available supply will be sufficient to take care of Government contracts. There is a slight possibility that imports may be needed and these may come from the United States, although the adverse exchange rate appears to be against such development. On the other hand, one reliable source states that Canadian tanners are in a position to produce three or four times the amount of sole leather needed for army needs.

Fruit Imports—Imports of fresh fruits into Canada in the first half of 1939 amounted to $7,217,566 in value as compared with $6,898,265 in the first half of 1938. The United States contributed imports to the value of $1,557,085 in June, 1939. Imports included oranges, mandarins and tangerines, bananas, strawberries, lemons, grapefruit and cherries.

Aid to Apple Growers—The Canadian Government is taking steps to prevent undue loss to Dominion apple growers whose principal markets have been cut off by the war. The Government will purchase from Nova Scotia producers 1,500,000 barrels. In British Columbia, the Government will purchase 500,000 boxes. The Government is planning to process these apples both by canning and dehydrating as it is expected that apples in such form will be required by the Allied armies overseas. The processors will be paid a certain percentage above the actual cost of operations.

Beet Sugar—Production of beet sugar in Alberta Province, Canada, has shown a progressive increase during the past three years. It is estimated that this season's production will amount to 262,000 tons compared with 253,000 tons in 1938, 233,000 tons in 1937 and 204,000 tons in 1936. The current crop, grown on 22,000 acres, will produce about 20,000,000 pounds of sugar. Up to this year, the principal market for Alberta's beet sugar has been in the Prairie Provinces.

Shoe Production—Canada's shoe manufacturing industry is booming. The cumulative output for the first eight months of 1939 amounted to 15,536,833 pairs against 14,751,827 pairs in the like period of last year. Canadian shoe makers do not anticipate that the current high rate of production will continue, although it is expected that there will be sufficient business to allow the industry to carry on at a satisfactory pace. Up to the middle of October, contracts awarded to domestic manufacturers for army shoes totaled 125,000 pairs.

Alfalfa Seed Output—The growing of alfalfa for seed in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is arousing great interest among farmers. In 1938 total Canadian production of alfalfa seed amounted to 4,000,000 pounds compared with a five-year average of 2,700,000 pounds. This year production has been substantially increased. Normal domestic requirements approximate 3,000,000 pounds. The exportable surplus of 1,000,000 pounds in 1938 will consequently be several times larger this year.

Fertilizer Imports—Canadian fertilizer imports during the first seven months of 1939 showed a sharp decrease as compared with the like period of 1938. This year's seven-month total amounted to 117,375 short tons as compared with 151,351 short tons for the like period of 1938. Imports of all commodities were smaller with the exception of superphosphates and tankage in which relatively minor gains were recorded. The largest decrease was registered in phospate rock.

Pan-American Trade Meeting Is Under Way

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 14 (AP)—Guatemala's Finance Minister, Jose Gonzalez Campo, welcomed delegates to the first Pan-American conference of Treasury Department representatives today with a plea for action to defend the economy of the Western Hemisphere against the shock of European war.

Eighteen nations were represented as the conference opened this morning in the National Assembly Building. Nominated by the United States delegation, Dr. Gonzalez Campo was elected permanent President of the Conference.

For Pan-American Unity

Calling upon the delegates to act in a spirit of Pan-American unity, Señor Gonzalez Campo declared that "this reunion is inspired by eminently practical motives." He outlined the principal objectives of the conference as follows:

"New and easier means of communication, that we may know each other more intimately and overcome the great distances that separate but do not divide us."

"A flexible, united banking organization for the intensification of credit."

"Gradual disappearance of barriers to the exchange of our products, which has become indispensible."

"Creation of a continental spirit that today, more than ever, is needed because of the conflict in the Old World, which is disorganizing a part of our economy and which is closing some of our markets."

Economics the Theme

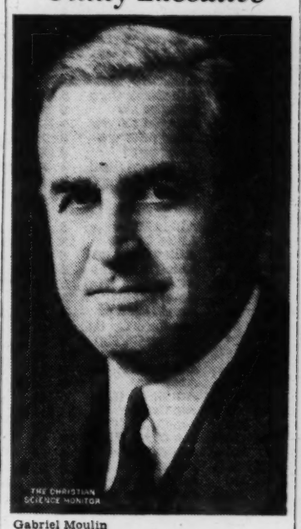
Señor Gonzalez Campo said such measures were needed as "immediate general defense measures" as a result of the European war.

In a reply on behalf of the visiting delegates, Jose Arosemena, Panamanian Undersecretary of Finance, said that "once again the world sees the American countries reunited in the fraternal embrace of solidarity."

"This time," he said, 'it is to consider economic matters which, because of the world situation, give us deep preoccupation inasmuch as the economic welfare of our continent governs the happiness of our peoples." He continued:

"We come here disposed to expound our problems and hear of the problems of our neighbors, and willing to fulfill a mission that destiny appears to have assigned to our continent, to make America great and free, where those who desire to live in peace may do so provided they agree to respect our democratic beliefs."

Utility Executive



Gabriel Moulin

James B. Black

President of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

Pacific Utility Is Using $25,000,000 In Expansion Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company is spending $25,000,000 in construction work during the current year, according to the company's President, James B. Black.

The budget for 1940 has not yet been completed, but preliminary estimates indicate the expenditure next year of at least $25,000,000. The 1938 investment exceeded $26,000,000, making a grand total of $76,000,000 represented by the three-year construction program.

Three new steam electric plants, each with a capacity of 67,000 horsepower and costing $5,000,000, are now being built on the Contra Costa County shore of San Francisco Bay, at the refineries of the Shell, Tidewater-Associated and Union Oil Companies. Two of these plants are to be ready for operation in the summer and fall of 1940 and the third about the middle of 1941.

A fourth electric generating plant of at least equal capacity will be necessary in 1942, according to Mr. Black, and work on it must be started during the next few months. This will probably be a hydro plant, although its exact size and location have not yet been determined.

"In planning our construction budgets for the next few years," said Mr. Black, "we are making every effort to co-ordinate our own building program with that of the Central Valley project.

Urges U. S. Give Employers Special Tax Cuts If They Raise Employment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, New York City, urged the Treasury to give employers special tax deductions if they increase employment.

Mr. Cherne said his organization found that two-thirds of a group of businessmen employing more than 6,000,000 persons said in a questionnaire they would take on more employees if they could get the special tax treatment.

A similar type of "incentive taxation" was proposed last year by Senator Clyde Herring (D) of Iowa, who conducted extended hearings on the proposal last session.

Mr. Cherne presented questionnaire results of his organization to John W. Hanes, Treasury Undersecretary, who sent out invitations several months ago to businessmen to suggest methods of improving the tax structure. Mr. Hanes will report the results of the invitation to a special tax sub committee of the House Ways and Means Committee in the next few weeks.

Other recommendations by Mr. Cherne included:

Liberalization of regulations on depreciation and capital gains of businesses.

Repeal the excess profits tax.

Remove tax exemptions from Government securities (the Administration also favors this but was unable to get action last session.)

Permit individuals to retire outstanding obligations at less than face value without being taxed on the theoretical profit resulting from the difference between the amount paid and the face value.

Retail Food Costs Increase 5.2 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The retail cost of food rose 5.2 per cent between August 15 and September 19, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

This increase was widespread, costs advancing in all of the 51 cities covered by the index. Prices were higher for 41 of the 60 priced items, sugar and lard leading with increases of about 25 per cent, respectively.

The September index stood at 79 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This was an advance of less than 1 per cent over a year ago and a decrease of 7.9 per cent below the level of September, 1937. Costs in 1939 were less than for any other September since 1934.

Cereals rose 1 per cent. Flour went up 10.6 per cent and white bread remained unchanged. Other items in the group showed little price change.

Meats increased 6.1 per cent. All items in the meat group, except roasting chickens, advanced, the price increases ranging from 2.4 per cent for sliced ham to 14.7 per cent for pork chops.

Atlantic Refining Awards Contract for New Tanker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Atlantic Refining Company has awarded to the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Chester, Pa., a contract for the construction of a 19,405-ton, all welded, turbo-electric tanker to be delivered late in 1940. The tanker will be the fourth of the same general type of construction to be built for the Atlantic Refining Company at the Sun yards since 1936. The vessels in this group of new Atlantic oil carriers are the world's largest welded ships.

The newest addition to this group will have an overall length of 543 feet 10 inches and a beam of 70 feet. Capacity will be the equivalent of 156,000 barrels, or 6,552,000 gallons. The turbo-electric engines will be designed to develop 5,000 horsepower and to provide a speed of 13.25 knots.

Ethyl 'Gas' Corp. Plans Expansion

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Ethyl Gasoline Corporation announced a $4,000,000 expansion program for its plant here, increasing production capacity by 25 per cent.

The expenditure will bring the corporation's investment here to between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000. The permanent personnel will exceed 1,000 men. The expansion is to begin immediately.

Plans New Laboratory For Plastics Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Monsanto Chemical Company is planning immediate construction of a new plastics research laboratory here, it was announced by J. C. Brooks, Vice-President in charge of the Plastics Division.

The new building, designed to house the company's research staff and laboratory facilities, will be the first structure at the Springfield plant designed exclusively for research activity. This makes possible a number of unique innovations in construction, including a system of piping and conduits that will permit rearrangement and revision of laboratory facilities to take care of the requirements of almost any type of plastics research problem.

Wage Hearing Contingent On Validity Ruling

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Continuance of a minimum wage hearing for the apparel industry depended today upon a trial examiner's ruling whether it would be valid for him to go ahead with the proceedings, involving the compensation of 650,000 workers.

Authority of the examiner, Thomas Holland of the Wage-Hour Division, was challenged yesterday by counsel for manufacturers, who indicated they would go to court on that issue if a wage order based on evidence at the hearing were adopted later.

They demanded proceedings be halted until the President appointed a wage-hour administrator to succeed Elmer F. Andrews.

Albert F. Beasley of Washington, attorney for the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association, Inc., contended that "with no person occupying the position there is no person to whom a party in interest may appeal from any action taken by a trial examiner during a hearing."

Furthermore, he argued, the administrator's authority to conduct such public hearings on an industry committee's recommendations for minimum wages "may not be delegated."

But legal advisors of the Labor Department countered with the contention that Mr. Andrews' resignation, submitted on October 16, was not effective until November 30, when his accumulated leave expires.

Gerard D. Reilly, Labor Department solicitor, added that Secretary Frances Perkins' designation of Harold D. Jacobs as acting administrator was valid.

Mr. Beasley declared there was "no duly appointed and qualified administrator to perform such powers or discharge such duty" as the office required.

Saying he was "contemplating possible court action," Mr. Beasley indicated that regardless of Mr. Holland's decision today the southerners' protest would form a basis for future court action should the proposed wage order be adopted.

The recommendations were minimum wages of 32½ cents to 40 cents an hour in the apparel industry of the United States and a universal 30-cent minimum in Puerto Rico.

The first days of the hearing are being devoted to consideration of a proposed 35 cents an hour minimum for the dress goods branch of the industry.

Canadian Financing Totals $212,313,181 In Month of October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of October new Canadian bond financing totaled $212,313,181 and consisted principally of an issue of $200,000,000 of 2 per cent notes of the Dominion of Canada due Oct. 16, 1941, the first sold since the war started, and an issue of $8,614,000 Province of Ontario 3¼ per cent bonds due Nov. 1, 1947, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

In addition, two issues of treasury bills were sold, one for $30,000,000 at a rate of .880 per cent and the other for $25,000,000 at a rate of .858 per cent. In the same month last year, excluding treasury bills, Canadian bond financing aggregated $51,505,658 and in 1937 $627,048.

In the first 10 months of this year, Canadian Government and municipal bond financing, exclusive of $520,000,000 of treasury bills, amounted to $563,820,913, as compared with totals of $362,750,487 and $374,808,635 in the similar periods of 1938 and 1937 respectively, according to the compilation. Of the 1939 total, $414,495,011 was for refunding and $149,325,902 for new money.

Corporate financing for the first 10 months of 1939 totaled $227,378,500, of which $212,377,500 was for refunding purposes and $15,001,000 for new money. This 10-month total, the largest in any of the past five years, compares with $56,110,500 in 1938 and $125,356,100 in 1937.

Greyhound Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP) — Greyhound Corporation and subsidiaries, operating a nationwide bus service, reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $5,315,250, equal to $1.92 a share on the common stock. This compared with $4,391,251 or $1.59 a share in the like period last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 11

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 651,750
1939 volume to date 235,182,680
1938 volume to date 254,836,056

Steel, Motor Shares Lead Moderate Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Light buying in steels, aircrafts and motors today put props under the recently wavering stock market.

After a slow and irregular getaway, favorites began to move up in fairly active dealings. Gains running to a point or so, however, were subsequently cut by profit taking. The pace slackened near the final hour, with transfers for the full proceedings at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

Aside from the steady flow of heartening domestic business news, which markets have virtually been ignoring for about two months, brokers could find nothing particularly outstanding to stimulate the speculative appetite. The so-called "sit-down" war abroad, it was said, remained more or less of a neutral market factor.

Early support was attributed partly to the opinions of some Wall Street technicians that the list was due for an upward "correction" following the lengthy string of narrow dips in the averages. At that, many traders were still caution-minded and inclined to await more definite signs of the market's next shift.

Among favored stocks were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Eastern Airlines, American Airlines, International Harvester, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, American Can, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio and Montgomery Ward.

Tilting higher in the curb were Lockheed, Jones & Laughlin, Electric Bond & Share, and Aluminum of America.

Bond Market Quiet

Low-priced rails, U. S. Governments and a selected group of foreign dollar obligations stood out in a generally quiet but steady bond market today.

Going into the final hour gains of mostly fractions were in the majority with best activity in some of the convertibles, such as Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

After a few sessions of reaction the federals moved ahead for advances running to 10-32 point. Trading was confined to a relatively small number of treasuries during the first half of the session.

Increased demand for rails brought a number of fractional gains. Utility and industrial loans were narrowly mixed.

On the improved side were Delaware & Hudson 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Frisco 4½s of '78, Southern Railway 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Best action in the foreign sector was shown by Oslo City 4½s, up about 1, and Norway 4½s, up around 2. Canada 4s were fractionally better, while Australia 4½s dipped a little.

Excess Reserves Decline $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks decreased $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 in the week ended November 8.

The decrease was ascribed to an increase of money in circulation and an increase in Treasury cash.

The board also said that the 12 Federal Reserve banks bought $2,000,000 of Treasury notes, but sold a similar amount of Treasury bonds during the week, and also failed to replace $34,000,000 worth of investments in Treasury bills which came due and were paid off during the week.

N. Y. City Borrows At 2.562 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—An issue of $30,000,000 New York City bonds was awarded today to a syndicate headed by the National City Bank on an interest cost of 2.562 per cent. The bonds mature in from one to 30 years.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 14

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.93¾	$3.94½	$4.2397
Cables	3.93¾	3.94½	4.2397
France—franc	.0223½	.0224⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1634	.1632	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2250	.2242	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5308	§
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2272	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1932	.1932	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0220x	.0195x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1800x	.1760x	.2061
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0372x	.0372x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0233x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1862	.1862	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3900	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2347	.2348	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2431	*
Shanghai—dol	.0862	.0837	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4950	.4950	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8825	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree made primarily at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 10 compared with Nov. 10, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $19,-776,914.89 ($10,610,640.29); expenditures $25,791,218.75 ($15,833,856.56); net balance $2,256,690,712.82 ($2,575,810,079.53); working balance included $1,555,278,481.90 ($1,964,522,413.68); customs receipts for month $9,762,498.48 ($9,018,930.59); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,994,397,-386.57 ($2,055,514,122.32); expenditures $3,474,032,527.85 ($3,258,241,167.98); excess of expenditures $1,479,635,141.28 ($1,202,-727,745.66); gross debt $41,192,561,626.56 ($38,515,390,537.18); increase over previous day $1,005,861.37; gold assets $17,162,869,-258.10 ($14,101,598,474.90).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	65	65	65	+ ⅛
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	N'v 10
11⅞	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21	21	21	N'v 13
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)*	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	17	57¾	55¾	57½	+1¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 12
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	14½	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	18	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¾
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	3	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	6	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (.5g)	2	10	10	10	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	174½	174½	174½	+ ¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¾
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	28	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	68¼	66¼	68¼	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	5	40½	40⅛	40¼	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	N'v 13
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
74⅛	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	62¾	62	62	— ⅝
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	18	40	39¼	39½	— ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	12	11¾	11¾	N'v 13
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	5	47	47	47	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	16	111¼	110¼	110⅞	+1⅞
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	N'v 10
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	35	34	34⅛	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	55	54	54½	+2
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	5	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅝
115½	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121¼	121	121	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 9
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅞
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
29	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	27½	27	27½	— ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
33	12	Am-Haw $$ (1)	5	24½	24	24	
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	36	36	36	N'v 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	18	52½	51½	52	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 13
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23	23	23	N'v 13
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	18	25½	24½	25¼	+ ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	63½	61	61	N'v 13
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	25	Am Metal (2¼g)	6	24¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
52⅝	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	6	51	50½	51	+ ⅝
45⅜	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	1	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ¾
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	43	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	31	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	77	77	77	N'v 13
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	38	51⅞	51	51½	+ ⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	N'v 13
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	67	66	66	N'v 13
41	20⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	27	35¼	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅝
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 13
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
34⅛	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	22	22	22	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	N'v 13
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	21	168¾	168⅛	168¾	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	8	80½	80	80	— ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	1	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	N'v 13
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	23	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	N'v 13
15¼	3⅜	Am Woolen	11	10⅞	10¼	10½	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	49	49	49	
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	8¼	8	8	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	N'v 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	71	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	42	42	42	N'v 13
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	16	16	16	N'v 8
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 9
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	34	33½	34	N'v 13
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101¾	101¾	101¾	N'v 13
43¼	38⅜	Armour Ill	31	6⅛	6	6	
60	33⅜	Armour Ill p pf	1	48	48	48	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	8	38	37⅞	38	+1
13	7½	Arnold C (.8g)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 10
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	74	72	74	N'v 13
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	13	39	38⅛	38⅛	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	61	61	61	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	25	23¾	25	+ ⅞
26⅜	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	16⅜	15¾	15¾	N'v 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	17	17	N'v 9
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	5	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	— ¼
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 13
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	76	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	39	18⅛	17½	17⅞	+ ⅝
8¾	3⅜	Balt & Ohio	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
30¼	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
21⅜	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	8	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	N'v 10
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	N'v 9
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅜	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	57	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	N'v 13
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	41½	41½	41½	+1
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	68	84⅜	83⅛	83¼	— ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 13
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ¾
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
17⅜	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	34¼	33½	33⅝	N'v 13
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	9	17⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	30	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (2¼g)	22	27½	27	27	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 9
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	33	33	33	N'v 10
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 10
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	10	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	22	24¾	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	N'v 13
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	57	50⅝	51	51	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 10
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 6
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	40⅞	40¼	40¼	N'v 9
40¼	39½	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	40¼	40⅜	40⅛	N'v 8
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36	36	36	— ½
23½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	6	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¾
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	44	11¼	10¼	11¼	+ ⅞
8	4	Budd Mfg	25	6½	6⅛	6¼	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	62	6¼	5½	6⅛	+ ⅝
30	15½	Bullard Co	4	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
22	21	Atch T & S F	13	20	20⅛	20⅛	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	N'v 13
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	N'v 10
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	26	41	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
93½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	93	93	93	N'v 10

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	9	26¾	26¾	26¾	N'v 13
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	N'v 3
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	N'v 13
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	½	½	½	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 13
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	16¾	15⅞	16¾	N'v 10
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	49	49	49	N'v 13
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 10
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 13
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(1¼k)	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 13
13⅛	5	Childs Co	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
843⅜	538⅛	Chrysler (4g)	71	88½	86½	87⅞	+1
147⅜	9	City I & F (.90g)	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	9	31⅞	31⅛	31½	— ½
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	36¼	36	36¼	— ¼
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	7	48⅝	47¾	48⅜	+ ½
36¼	21¾	Cluett Pea(¾g)	9	35¼	34¾	35	+ ¾
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	121½	121	121	— ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	+2¼
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	32	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅝
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105¾	105½	105½	+ ½
37⅛	20¼	Collins & A (1)	2	34½	34	34	+ ⅝
24⅞	11⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	1	21½	21½	21⅝	
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	8	81⅞	81½	81½	N'v 13
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—13⅜
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	N'v 13
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ¼
109⅝	98⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 13
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	25	52¼	51¼	51¼	— ½
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	108	108	108	N'v 10
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	16	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	9	70	69½	69½	— ¼
31⅝	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	191	31½	31	31	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	N'v 13
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	8	25	24½	25	+ ¾
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	3	7¼	7	7	N'v 10
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	14	30	29	29⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig(¾g)	1	8	8	8	N'v 10
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	21	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	49	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	107¾	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 10
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	22	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 13
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp (¼g)	16	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf(6k)	1	96½	96½	96½	
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	16	42⅜	41¾	42⅜	+ ⅝
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	—1
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	3	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
38¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	134	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
31½	18⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	21	26	25	25¾	+ ⅝
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	1	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	167½	167½	167½	N'v 8
4⅜	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	2	1	1	1	
38	16	Crane Co	8	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	N'v 10
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh(2)	1	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅜
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	2	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅝
37⅜	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	36½	36½	36½	N'v 8
16⅜	9	Crown Zell (½)	10	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
52⅝	25½	Crucible Steel	11	44⅛	43½	43¾	+ ⅝
96	62	Crucible Stl pf	2	90	90	90	N'v 13
13	3	Cuban-Am Sug	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
19½	9	Cudahy Pack	2	15	15	15	
7⅛	3½	Curtis Publish	10	5	5	5	
63½	38	Curtis pf (2⅜k)	2	49⅝	49	49	— ½
13¼	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	380	11¾	11	11⅛	— ¼
32½	19¼	Curtiss-W A (2g)	31	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Print Cloth Prices Lower; Demand Dull

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 14 —Efforts to stimulate buying activity in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week by shading prices failed quite obviously in their objectives. They worked in just the opposite direction, as price cutting methods usually do, and left the market at the close of the week definitely lower on most of the standard print cloth constructions, and somewhat bearish on the price outlook for cotton gray goods.

There has been a notable sluggishness in buying demand for several weeks, a reaction from the record-breaking sales activity of September, but mills have been content to mark time, giving their attention meanwhile to the business of speeding deliveries on the huge volume of unfilled forward orders they already have on their books.

Emphasis on Business Drop

Considerable emphasis has been placed on predictions of a sharp let-down in business activity after the turn of the year and fears were expressed about the continuance of consumer demand for finished cotton goods in anything like the volume necessary to absorb the very large quantities of goods already on order.

During the past week much increased offerings of resale yardage were in evidence at prices an eighth of a cent or more under this week's first hand quotations. This brought the whole first hand market down to levels quoted by second hands, without appreciably increasing sales volume. In fact the yardage sold during the current week was estimated at scarcely a quarter of the current week's off-take from the looms.

Standard Widths Weak

It was chiefly in the standard print cloth constructions that the price weakness was seen, and it affected both the nearby goods and the future delivery yardage also. The standard 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares, which sold as high as 7⅜ cents several weeks ago, sold this week at 7⅛ cents and finally at 7 cents, which was quoted quite generally at the close of the week. The 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s which had previously sold at 6¼ to 6⅜ cents was traded in the latter part of the week at 6⅛ cents.

On the 38½-inch, 6.25-yard, 60x48s there was not much activity, but such sales as were made were at 4⅜ cents. Sales of 38½-inch, 5.50-yard, 64x56s were made at 5⅛ cents. Very occasional business was reported on narrow widths at rather soft prices.

Bag goods served as the chief center of active trading during the week, but even there the volume of business was not very impressive. Very little business was done in sheetings. Prices continued unchanged.

Boston Gets Funds At New Low Rate

An issue of $4,000,000 bonds of the City of Boston was awarded today to Lehman Bros. of New York and associates at an average interest rate of 1.83 per cent, the lowest in the history of the city's financing.

Of the total loan, $2,500,000 was at 1¾ per cent and $1,500,000 at 2¼ per cent, with a premium to the city of $5,500.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s 47-43	109.12	109.12	109.12
5 3¼s 45-43	109.10	109.10	109.10
1 3¼s 46-44	109.20	109.20	109.20
30 3¼s 56-46	113.5	113.5	113.5
8 3s 48-46	108.28	108.28	108.28
2 4¼s 52-47	118.10	118.4	118.10
2 2¾s 51-48	106.11	106.11	106.11
2 2½s 48	105.30	105.30	105.30
2 2¾s 54-51	104.25	104.24	104.25
34 2¾s 60-55	104.29	104.20	104.29
10 2¾s 63-58	103.24	103.24	103.24
46 2¾s 65-60	103.24	103.17	103.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	51	51	51
4 Alleghany cv 5s 49	72	72	72
45 Alleghany 5s 50	44¼	42½	43¼
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	105½	105½	105½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110¾	110½	110¾
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	61	61	61
18 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103½
6 Am Int 5*s 49	103¼	103	103¼
32 Am T & T 5½s 43	110	110	110
112 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107
29 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¾	107½	107½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	45	45	45
15 Arm Dey 4s '57	98⅜	98	98
5 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	98¾	98¾
13 AT&SF 4s '95	107¼	106¾	106⅞
13 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90¾	90½	90½
6 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	103½	103⅝
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78	78	78
10 A C Line cit 4s '52	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	69⅜	69⅜	69⅝
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
7 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	31½	30½	31
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	27½	27½	27½
16 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27½	26½	27¼
22 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27¾	27¼	27¾
14 B&O cv 4½s '60	27¼	27¼	27¼
6 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19½	18¾	19½
16 B&O 1st 4s '48	18	18	18
1 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	65¾	65¼	65¾
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	48½	48½	48½
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	107½	107¼	107½
23 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104⅛	103½	103½
26 Boston&Me 5s '67	109	109	109
23 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100	99¾	100
26 Boston&Me 5s '87	43¼	42½	42¾
12 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	42¾	42⅜	42¾
4 Bost&Me 4s '60	42¾	42¾	43
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66ct	72	72	72
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¼	72	72
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	77½	77½	77½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111¾	111½	111½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111	111	111
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93¼	93	93⅛
11 Bkly U Gas 5½s '57 B	105½	105	105
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	100½	100	100
4 Can Sou 5s 62	87½	87	87
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	101	100¼	101
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
4 Can Nat Ry 4s 55	100	100¾	100
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100	99¾	100
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Can Nor 6½s 46	109⅜	109½	109⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	75	75	75
9 Can Pac 4s perp	64½	64	64½
1 Can Pac Ne Emp 4s 61	41¼	41¼	41¼
12 Can Pac 5s 60	54	53	54
17 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	74	73⅞	73⅞
11 Can RRNJ 5s 57	18½	18	18½
2 Can RRNJ 5s 57 reg	15	15	15
1 Can Steel 8s 41 1101-32	1001-32	1001-32	
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	76	76	76
3 Champion P&P4¾s50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 C&O 3½s 96D	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 C&O rfg 3½s 63E	99	99	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	104½	104½	104½
15 Chi & Alton 3s 49	11	11	11
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	84½	84	84½
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	93½	93½	93½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
14 CB¾Q 3½s Ill 49	98¾	98	98¼
6 Chic Gt West 4s 59	21¼	21½	21¼
2 Chi Ind &Sou 4es 56	66	66	66
5 Chi It&L 5s 66	4	3¾	3¾
3 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	7¾	7⅝	7¾
31 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2¼	2¼
5 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	15	15	15
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4	3⅞	4
1 Chi & W Ind 4½s 2037	91½	91½	91½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Chi & NW 4s'87	15	15	15
10 Chi & N W 4s'87 st	15	15	15
8 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	6½	6¼	6¼
14 CRI & P 4½s'60	2¼	2	2¼
1 C R I & P 4s'88	14¼	14¼	14⅛
2 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
3 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	64¼	64⅛	64¼
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	107	107	107
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8 Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	94	93¼	93¼
19 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	93	92	92
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108	108	108
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s'69	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	57	57	57
2 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	68	68	68
2 CCC&StL 4s'90 stl reg	65	65	65
1 CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
50 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	81	81	81
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	91¾	91	91½
18 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	83¼	82⅛	83¼
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	76¼	75⅝	76¼
7 Cl P&S 5s'30	38	37½	38
26 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	103¼	103	103
58 Colmbia G 5s' 1961	104	103⅞	104
5 Col & Tol 4s'55	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	109¾	109¼	109¾
7 Comwlth Sd 3⅞s'68	109¾	109¼	109⅞
101 Comwlth Ed cv 3½'58	123⅝	123¼	123½
5 Conn & Pass R 4s'43	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109	109	109
5 Con Edis 3½s'48	107½	107½	107½
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	108½	108⅝	108⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s'56	107½	107	107½
7 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	13	13	13
3 Consol'n Ss '60	63	62½	63
10 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109⅜	108	108
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¾	109¼	109¼
34 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105½	105	105⅛
4 Container 5s '48	101	101	101
3 Conwy Cty 4½s '48	101	101	101
5 Cuba No 5½ 5s'42	31½	31¼	31½
6 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47¼	46½	46½
1 Dayton P&L 3s '60	109	109	109
37 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	63⅞	63½	63⅞
2 D&RG 4½s '36	9	9	9
9 D&RG 4s '36	9¼	9	9¼
5 Det Ed 4½s'61	111½	111½	111½
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	19	18⅞	18⅞
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111½	110¼	110⅝
5 Elec Aute L cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
33 Erie rfg 5s '67	16	15¾	15⅞
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	16	15¾	16
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	49½	49½	49½
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	21	21
15 Erie cv 4s '53A	19	19	19
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Fed L&T 5s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 FirestoneT&R3½s '48	106	106	106
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	73¼	73	73¼
13 Goodrich 4¼s'56	104¼	103¾	104¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98¼	98	98
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	88	87½	87½
6 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞
3 Gt Nor 4¼s'61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
23 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	102⅝	103
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	91½	91½	91½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	73½	73½	73½
5 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s'54	98	98	98
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞
23 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15	15	15
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70	111½	111⅛	111⅛
3 Ill Cen 4s'52	50½	50	50
2 Ill Cen 4s'53	48	48	48
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	52	51⅞	51⅞
8 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	48¼	47½	48¼
1 Ill Cen 5s'55	61½	61½	61½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	52	52	52
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	48	48	48
1 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	9	9	9
6 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	98½	98¼	98½
3 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107⅝	107½	107½
2 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	66¼	66¼	66¼
9 Interb R Tr 6s'32	29⅝	29½	29⅝
20 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	69½	69¼	69¼
16 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	70	69¾	69¾
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s'52	16½	16	16
7 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	58¾	57⅞	58¾
7 Int Paper 6s'55	93¾	93½	93¾
48 Int Paper 5s'47	100	99¾	100
13 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	91	91	91
2 Int Rys C Am 5s'72	78½	78½	78½
6 Int T&T 4½s'52	44¾	44¾	44¾
17 Int T&T 5s'55	49¾	49½	49¾
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	2¼	2¼	2¼
11 K C South 5s'50	68½	67¾	68½
19 K C South 3s'50	65	64½	64½
1 K C Term 4s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Kings Co Elev 4s 49	79½	79½	79½
16 Koppers Co 4s 51	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	49¾	49½	49¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60	82½	82½	82½
18 L S & M S 3*s 97	82	82	82
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54	53	53	53
10 Leh Val 5s 2003	20¼	20	20¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17½	17½	17½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17	17	17
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	126½	126½	126½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Loews 3½s 46	100¼	100	100¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83⅜	83	83
2 Louisv & Nash 4s 45	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1 Lou & N 4*s 2003	89	89	89
1 Louis & N un 4s 40	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	83	83	83
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78½	78½	78½
1 Maine Cent 4s'60	80½	80½	80½
8 Manati Sug 4s '57	38½	38½	38½
29 Manhat Ry 4s '90	72½	72½	72½
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	72	71¾	72
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
12 Mich Cen 4s '40	100¾	100⅛	100⅞
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
18 MSP&SSMarie'38	16⅛	16	16⅛
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	7½	7½	7½
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7⅜	7	7⅜
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23¾	23½	23¾
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9½	9¼	9¼
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	34½	34½	34½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65A ct	13½	13¼	13½
2 Mo Pac 5s'77F	14½	14½	14½
9 Mo Pac 5s '78G	14½	14½	14½
4 Mo Pac 5s '80H	14½	14½	14½
23 Mo Pac 5s '81I	14½	14¼	14½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	4	4
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	28	27¾	28
2 MohawkMal 4s '91	58	58	58
2 MonWPaPub Sv 6s '65	109½	109½	109½
25 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99	98⅝	98¾
7 Montreal Tr 5s '55A	45⅞	45¼	45¼
5 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	46	45¾	45¾
22 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42½	41⅞	42½
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	106¼	106	106
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106¼	106⅜
2 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Natl Steel 3s '65	103¾	100½	103¾
10 Naugatuck 4s '54	66	66	66
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106½	106½	106½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	35	35	35
7 NO Tex&M 5s '35A	32½	32	32
1 N Y Dock 4s 1951 '93	54½	54½	54½
2 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	64½	64½
54 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¼	57½	57½
16 NYC cn 4s '98	59¾	59½	59½
16 NYC 4s '2013	57	57	57
13 NYC cv 3¼s '52	64½	64	64½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77½	77½	77½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	62½	62½	62½
1 NYChc&StL 5s'74	66¼	66	66¼
44 NYCh½StL4½s'78	58	57½	57⅝
12 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
27 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¾	19½	19¾
10 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	26⅞	26	26⅞
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19	19	19
4 NYNH&H 4s '55	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s'47	14½	14½	14½
15 NYNH&H 3½s'54	14½	14½	14½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	14½	14½	14½
7 NO & W rfg 4s '92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 NY Steam 3½s'63	104	104	104
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 NY W&Bos 4½s'46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	110	110	110
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	10½	10½	10½
10 Norf & W 4s '96	119½	119⅛	119⅛
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107½	107½	107½
8 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106	105⅞	106
15 Nor Am Co 5s '49	106½	106½	106½
4 Nor Ohio 5s'45 ct	38	38	38
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¾	58¼	58¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	50	50	50
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50½	49⅞	50½
8 Nor Pac 5½s 2047	45¼	44¾	45¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41½	41½
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	36½	36½	36½
6 Nor Sta Pow.3½s '67	109	108¾	109
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	83½	82	83½
9 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	109	109	109
6 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	106	105⅞	105⅞
4 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43			
104 25-32	104 19-32	104 25-32	
15 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105½	105¼	105⅜
1 Otis Steel 4½s'52A	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	106½	106½	106½
4 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	109¾	109½	109¾
4 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	107	106⅞	107
4 Pac T&T 3¾s '66C	107½	107½	107½
2 Para Bway 3s '55ct	47½	47¼	47¼
12 Pen Co 4s '63	101	100½	100½
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	106	106	106
1 Pen Oh &Det 4½s'77	98¼	98¼	98¼
9 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107	105⅝	106¾
19 Pen P&L cv 3½s'69	106½	106¼	106½
8 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	107¾	107¾
5 Pen RR cin 4½s '60	117½	117½	117½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100¼	99⅞	100
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87¼	87	87¼
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	96¼	95¾	95¾
2 Pen RR 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
9 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95¼	95	95
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Pen Rr 3¼s'52	86	85⅞	86
8 Peo G L & C Chi 5s '47	115¼	115¼	115¼
5 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	7½	7¼	7½
3 Peoria & E 4s 60	59¼	58¾	59¼
3 Phila Bal & Wash 5s'74	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Phil Bal & Wash 4s '43	109	109	109
3 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
2 Ph Read C & I cv 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	12⅝	12½	12½
8 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112½	112	112½
5 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 PCC & SL 4½s '77	98½	98½	98½
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100	100	
10 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	41⅜	41	41
9 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	42	42	42
54 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	18	17¾	17¾
11 Pub Svc E & G 3¼s '68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 Pub Svc Ro Ill 3½s '68	108	108	108
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	103	103	103
4 Readg 4½s '97 A	71½	71	71
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	71	71	71
23 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	60	60
6 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	99	99	99
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 xw	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Republic Stl 5½s '54	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Republic Stl 4½s '61	93⅝	93½	93½
1 Republic Stl 4½s '56	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
8 Richfield Oil 4s '52	109	108¾	109
5 Roch G & E 3¼s'69	106	105⅝	106
7 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	99	98¼	99
10 St L SF 5s 50B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St LSF 5s 50 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
16 St LSF 4½s'78	10	9⅝	10
14 St L SF 4½s 78ct st	9½	9½	9½
4 St L SF 4s 50A	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 St L SF 4s 50A ct	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
9 St L SW rfg 5s 90	9⅜	8¾	8¾
10 StPM&M Pac 4s 40	98	98	
5 San Ant Pu Svc 4s63	105¼	106¾	106⅜
2 San Diego G&E 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
3 Schulco 6½s 46A st	18½	18½	18½
1 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	30½	30½	30½
4 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅞	8½	8⅞
6 Sea AL 4s 50 st	13¾	13¼	13¾
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	6	6
12 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¼	95½	95¼
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	99	99	99
3 Skelly Oil 4s 51	105	104¾	104¾
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
18 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	96½	96	96½
20 Sou Pac 4½s 50	50	49½	49½
43 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50¼	49¾	50
42 So Pac 4½s 69	50	49½	49¾
42 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅜	67¾	67¾
2 So Pac cit 4s 49	49	49	49
13 So Pac 4½s 45	59	59	59
9 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52½	52	52½
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	81	81	81
4 South Ry 6½s 56	80½	80	80¼
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	87¾	87½	87¾
59 South Ry gen 4s 56	59¼	58¾	59
7 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	11½	11⅛	11½
8 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	104⅛	104	104⅛
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Texarka&FtSm3½s'50	110	110	110
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107½	107½	107½
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	104	104	104
13 Tex&Pac 5s,'77A	23¾	23½	23¾
1 Tex&Pac 5s'80D	77½	77½	77½
20 Third Ave aj 5s'60	13¾	13¼	13¼
4 Third Av 4s'60	50	50	50
5 Tide WatAssoO3½s'52	106¼	106	106¼
5 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	87½	87½	87½
2 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
3 Un Pac 4s 2008	97⅜	96¾	96¾
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	106⅝	106⅝
2 Un Pac 3½s'70	96½	96½	96½
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	69½	69½	69½
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	76	76	76¾
2 Unit Gas 4½s 44	35	35	35
1.00b Emplyrs Group	21	20¾	20¾
2.50 First Nat Stors	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
.. Isle Royale	13¼	13¼	13¼
.. Maine Cent	7¼	7¼	7¼
.. Mergenthaler	15⅝	15⅝	15½
1.15 Narr

Armistice Concepts of the Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

marked, at least at the present stage of the war.

Nor are the differences minimized by the fact that the United States is in the course of having at its back an effective peace bloc in the Western Hemisphere. As Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, said in his Armistice Day radiocast, "Only a few days ago in Panama the 21 republics of this Hemisphere asserted their will to co-operate, to maintain their sacred union, and, in the face of a major war in Europe, to preserve the ideals which are essential to American civilization."

Deeper Evil Than War

From the American point of view the great evil is war and the great goal is peace. In Europe, the British and French, while equally convinced of the evil of warfare, yet see evils that are still worse and that cannot be eradicated without war.

In the ceremony at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, was mainly concerned to renounce all part in the quarrel: "We glory on this Armistice Day that we are at peace with all the world. To preserve that peace is the task to which the Administration is dedicated. We want no more long rows of graves. Perhaps in the rehabilitation of a disorganized world, this country will make her greatest contribution to civilization."

A similar thought was widely reflected through the country. Capt. William J. Grace at one of Chicago's Armistice Day observances said: "Our duty is with all the fervor and determination that a holy memory of dead comrades can inspire, to lead our American countrymen in an unalterable decision that Armistice Day, 1918, marked the last time that an American soldier would die in foreign lands in the wars of other countries, for illusory ideals that crafty diplomats shape."

Final Glory of Peace

But the British press sees the need of looking beyond the evil of war.

"Armistice Day," says the Times of London, "reminds us poignantly of the cruel losses it (war) brings, of its essential foulness and wrong. That foulness has not been lessened because necessity has compelled our resort to it. The sole justification for war must be its issue into durable peace as the final glory of peace will be not merely to suspend war but to end it."

"We hate war," says Mrs. Gould, Chairman of the Labor Party in the London Herald, "but we hate injustice, persecution, and tyranny more; that's why we are fighting," and the Evening Standard adds: "We are fighting to prevent this Continent from being transformed into a second Dachau prison camp."

What the British and French are convinced they can only get through the ordeal of war, President Roosevelt hopes to get for America by peaceful means.

Elimination of Fear

In his Armistice Day address to the Virginia Military Institute, the President spoke of "a peace which shall cause men at length to lay down weapons of hatred and to forego purposeless ambitions which have created fear. We seek a language in which men can talk to men and in which the common and homely human instincts may find expression through the elimination of fear." Or, as Mayor La Guardia put it in his radiocast: "We want the whole world to be happy."

The London Daily Mail sees such an end coming only through suffering. "Peoples of the world out of their suffering must build a better heritage . . . The freedom of all peoples, their security beyond fear of oppression or want, their right to knowledge, to a happy leisure, to creative collaboration which the achievements of men's genius have placed at their disposal—these . . . are the aims for which the youth . . . is prepared to give its all."

Combined with America's determination to remain at peace, however, many of the Armistice Day voices harped on the need for a strong defense as the present basis for that peace.

"We have never had the illusion that peace and freedom could be based on weakness," said the President. Nevertheless, he went on on lines not dissimilar from the press voices of London: "The only object of arms is to bring about a condition in which quiet peace under liberty can endure."

Deter Aggressors

The need for strong defense was further stressed by Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who, after asserting that the wars in Europe "are of their own making. We cannot settle their quarrels," added: "Let us no longer delude ourselves that the oceans protect us. Unless we control the seas they make us vulnerable. Aggressor nations are driven to conquest by overproduction of manpower for their resources. The Americas must inevitably become their prey. Let us demand a national defense strong enough at all times to deter aggressors from threatening our territory or that of the Western Hemisphere."

As against this vision of more or less permanent defenses against aggressor nations, some British papers look ahead to greater changes.

The Manchester Guardian attributes the return to war as due to the fact that the peacemakers of Versailles "did not realize that they were rearranging the life of a world that was in ruins and that . . . the most urgent tasks before them was the great constructive and co-operative effort to provide for the future." It lays the trouble largely to the continuance of laissez faire and individualism in Europe which ruined the hopes of the League of Nations and the system of small self-governing nations devised by President Wilson.

This paper declares that only by the appearance of a larger imagination can the task of peace be brought to a successful conclusion. The Daily Mail too warns that "when we have won this present war . . . there will come an even harder struggle—to be fought in the realm of the spirit. Man's vanity, greed, and cruelty must take second place when the next Armistice comes."

Here and there a voice in America goes more closely into the question of America's responsibility. Prof. B. E. Schmitt of Chicago University, at an all-day Armistice Day conference of the Cook County League of Women Voters said, "Americans should recognize that our refusal to join the League and to ratify the Franco-American defensive alliance threw France back on her own resources and went far to explain her prolonged intransigeance in the matter of Germany's claim to equality. We need to remember that American experts helped to draw the frontiers of the New Europe, including Czechoslovakia, and therefore we had a moral responsibility to defend those frontiers."

At the same conference Prof. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College said: "If we are to build a new world order as the basis of a stable peace, we must recognize the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations."

But these are only occasional, though significant, voices in the great chorus of Armistice Day declarations throughout the country, which for the time being appears as united in restricting its responsibility for the events in Europe as are the European democracies in paying the supreme price for liberty and the democratic way of life.

New Armistice Note in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Armistice Day in Chicago was observed with less fanfare but more thought for its real significance than at any time since 1918. The celebrations proved to have a deep meaning that has been absent in the increasingly superficial observances of recent years.

That theme was epitomized by Capt. William J. Grace, speaking at Foreman High School. "Our duty," he said," is not to recount the glories of our fighting men in the last war, but rather to lead our American countrymen in an unalterable decision that Armistice Day, 1918, marked the last time an American soldier would die in foreign lands in the wars of other countries, for illusionary ideals that crafty diplomats shape and color according to the ambitions and avarice of empires, ministers, kings or dictators."

In a brief American Legion sponsored ceremony on one of the busiest downtown street corners, shopping crowds this year showed unmistakable evidence of new and deeper appreciation of the meaning of armistice—a cessation of hostilities.

"Because we are at peace and are preparing to defend this hemisphere from being involved in another holocaust," said James P. Ringley, Past Commander of the Illinois American Legion Department, in an address before the Winnetka Chamber of Commerce, "Armistice Day is even more worthy of commemoration than in past years."

Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former U. S. Army Chief of Staff, and Lieut.-Gen. Stanley H. Ford, commanding general of the Sixth Corps Area, both urged the Nation to maintain its neutrality and keep peace, by arming adequately.

"We do not despair," said General Ford, "of the eventual success of maintaining peace by peaceful methods."

Welles Defines Safety Zone

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said Nov. 13 that force would not be used in patrolling the neutrality zone which has been established around the Americas.

In a radio address Mr. Welles, who headed the American delegation to the Panama conference which created the neutrality zone, undertook to refute three statements impugning the nature of the zone.

"I have heard it alleged," he said, "that the Declaration of Panama is bellicose in character and destined to involve our own Government in dangerous controversies.

"I have further heard it alleged that the United States Navy will have to engage in the task of patrolling all the waters comprised within the security zone.

"Finally, I have heard it said that the Declaration of Panama is merely a collection of words which really mean nothing and that it will soon be permitted to lapse. All of these assertions are equally unfounded."

The Undersecretary said the sole obligation of the American Republics was to endeavor to obtain assurances that their rights as defined at Panama would be respected by the belligerents.

"Many complex problems arise which must necessarily be discussed at length with the belligerents in order to achieve the equitable solution of such questions. Should the belligerents refuse to observe the provisions of the Declaration—which I may frankly state I do not assume—the Declaration further provides that in such contingency the American Republics will consult together to determine the steps they may then individually or collectively take.

"There is no implication in this agreement of a determination on the part of any American Republic to undertake to exercise force in order to procure observance of its terms."

Mr. Welles said the purpose of the neutrality patrol was "to make it possible for each American Government to ascertain to the best of its ability the nature of the activities which are being undertaken in close proximity to its shores." This, he said, was to enable "every American government to insure the security of its people."

Not only the United States, but also "many other American Republics" have already undertaken the patrol, he said.

Cabinet 'Rift' on Trade Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

tina in the latent balance of South American power. The Army is building enlarged advance bases for the flying fortresses at Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone, which on a number of occasions have demonstrated their ability to fly over any part of South America from these points.

Without Sugar Coating

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt and a number of his advisers in recent months have not sugar-coated their plain talk about the determination of this Government to prevent potentially hostile powers from establishing any air, sea or trade bases in the Western Hemisphere. This talk at times has smacked more of force diplomacy than of the Good Neighbor.

Realistic Latin Americans know that the United States could not tolerate a hostile Latin American Government, any more than they could tolerate an invasion of this Hemisphere by a hostile power from outside.

But, short of any revived United States dictation to Latin America in terms of the Marines, there are many stages on which mutual interests of the American nations counsel friendly co-operation as more expedient than naked force, even from the standpoint of national defense.

Thus, negotiation and a revived military imperialism are now competing for the solution of the inter-American neutrality and trade problems, as the modern heirs of the old-style commercial imperialism of earlier decades. And as the negotiations open in Buenos Aires, there is no definite evidence to show which will immediately win.

Coming of Nu-Blue Sunoco Gasoline Heralded in Nation-Wide Campaign

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Apart from the higher octane (or no-knock) rating given Sun Oil Company's "Nu-Blue Sunoco" gasoline, its arrival on the market is considered an advance in oil refinement engineering revolutionizing present methods of thermal cracking.

Announced by a nation-wide newspaper advertising campaign and now available at all Company stations, the new gasoline owes no small part of its existence to the ingenuity of a French petroleum engineer, Eugene Houdry, who worked several years with American petroleum researchers after spending years in his own laboratory abroad, working alone.

The Houdry method starts out with crude oil from which come gasoline, kerosene and light oils, and in early stages is just the same as the older thermal cracking methods. Then comes the vital part of the process, for the heavy residue oils left over, ordinarily considered of little value, are used further. Heated to 900 degrees Fahrenheit, vaporized, and passed through a mass of hot aluminum silicate (clay, which acts as a catalyst) the yield is 48 per cent of 81-octane gasoline and a high percentage of oil on the first pass. The discovery that clay is an effective catalyst was one of the early and most important contributions made by Houdry. Chemically, catalysts are materials which speed up chemical reactions.

In this case the passage of molecules of highly excited (hot) crude oil through the clay, causes the broken-down molecules to quickly recombine in ways that are more desirable to industry. Out of 1,000 or more possible reactions, that particular catalyst is chosen which causes the desired reaction to occur with greatest speed.

Vice-President Hears Movie Self Applauded

UVALDE, Texas (AP)—Vice-President Garner took in his first movie in three years Nov. 13 and listened to the applause of the homefolks when his own features were flashed on the screen.

The picture was "Texas Cavalcade," filmed for the Texas World's Fair Commission to chronicle the growth of this State. The Vice-President called it "the greatest interpretation of Texas I have ever seen."

State Wage Laws Urged in Fields Outside U. S. Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The National Conference on Labor Legislation voted today to press for enactment of state wage-hour laws to cover wage earners outside the scope of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

The conference, made up of delegates from 39 states and territories, adopted a committee report which declared that the importance of "vigorously pushing" such legislation was greater now than ever before.

The report suggested that professional workers and state, county and municipal employees be brought within the coverage of state laws regulating minimum wages and maximum hours.

"Corporate devices to evade the Fair Labor Standards Act," the report said, "and the difficulties of defining interstate commerce, are withdrawing some workers from the protection of the Federal law."

The Federal law applies only to workers in interstate commerce or those engaged in producing goods for interstate commerce.

The report also recommended that state labor departments assist in co-ordinating wage-hour legislative aims of interested groups, and said that farmers, as well as other groups, should be lined up in support.

New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

dicated companies might not be making money on their annuity business Figures from the Spectator Insurance Year Book put the premium income from personal annuity contracts in 1937 at $408,175,000. Between 1933 and 1937 such premiums amounted to the enormous sum of $2,065,191,000.

Mr. Bassford put the matter for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company when he called the annuity business "a problem child."

"Under annuities a reducing rate of mortality increases the cost, a reducing rate of interest increases the cost," he said. "Both of these phenomena have been taking place in the last six years. Particularly, there has been a very substantial and steady decrease in interest rates and it has made a very serious problem for all of the companies."

Figures on Insurance

Dr. Hunter testified that in respect to the New York Life there was "little if any loss" on annuity business, but agreed that if the rate of interest continues down there may be. Mr. Gesell offered statistics from 26 large life insurance companies showing an apparent loss in surplus on personal annuities, after appropriation for contingency or other special reserves in every year since 1931, and amounting in 1938 to $12,500,000.

The apparent New Deal assumption is that in the small annuity field the life insurance companies might be glad to make way for the Government, whose ability to borrow money at low interest rate would permit them to carry on the undertaking at very low cost.

N. Y. Attorney Barred From Federal Practice

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis S. Levy, prominent attorney, was disbarred from Federal Court practice Nov 14 as a result of charges made against him after the conviction of former United States Circuit Court Judge Martin T. Manton.

Mr. Levy, a member of the law firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, was disbarred by Federal Judge John C. Knox, who at the same time dismissed disbarment proceedings against Paul M. Hahn, former associate of Mr. Levy and now Vice-President of the American Tobacco Company.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

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START a business at home! No money needed! Sell exceptional quality beauty preparations. Large commission. Continuous repeats. ELDORE CO., 299 Madison Ave., New York.

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
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SECRETARY stenographer, diversified experience; excellent figurer, alert, independent worker. Write Box S-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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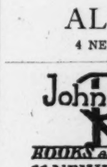

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Daily Quotation

THE crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star is brotherhood.
—EDWIN MARKHAM

Billy Goat Looks Out

A Story for Children

Little black Billy goat pushed his nose close to the window-pane in the stable door and watched Ned and Jane traveling back and forth to the playhouse.

Little black Billy goat thought about the ride he had had on the sled of Tom Jones, the neighbor boy. It had slid down the hill with him, bumped into the big chestnut tree and had broken into pieces. Perhaps that was why Ned would not let him out of the stable to romp in the snow. But Billy had not meant any harm. He had admired the brightly painted sled and thought he would like to stand on it. No one was more surprised than he when it started to slide along with him.

Billy had noticed two curious things about all the children lately. They seemed so busy and they laughed and sang and talked while they worked. They carried armfuls of greens from the woods close by and seemed excited and gay. He wondered why they did not let him help them. He could pull the sled over the snow with all the greens piled on it. That would be fun!

What little black Billy goat did not know was that he was so tiny and the snow so deep that he would sink in every time he tried to take a step.

He heard the children puffing and grunting as they hauled a big green tree toward the house. One boy followed closely carrying a small cedar tree.

"Two trees," thought Billy goat to himself. The children had never played with trees before.

When Ned came to bring him his supper of warm oats and vegetables little black Billy goat tried very hard to ask Ned all about the trees.

Ned talked to him too and told him they were putting the big tree in the living-room and the little tree in the play house.

"I wish there was some way for you to have some fun at Christmas, Billy goat," sighed Ned, stroking his shaggy, black head.

"Baa-baa-baa," answered Billy goat, wiggling his ears and making the funny-looking whiskers on his chin dance back and forth.

Ned laughed and said, "I don't believe you care, you funny little thing," as he stroked him fondly.

"Baaaaaaaaaa," cried Billy goat again, as much as to say, "I do care."

Then little black Billy goat did a very strange thing. He scampered over quickly to his food box and lifting out the finest and largest carrot, he nosed it into Ned's hand.

"Oh!" exclaimed Ned fondly. "You little scamp. You want me to have your carrot. I believe you know it is the holiday season—believe you want to give me a present." Ned pulled Billy's whiskers gently. "Never you mind, I'll bring you candy and apples,—and I'll hang up a stocking in the playroom for you."

After Ned had gone, Billy wondered what he had meant by all the things he had said, for, of course, the little goat could not understand them. But he began to feel more and more that he must get out of the stable and find out about all these strange things that were going on. Whether he succeeded or not, you shall hear in our next story.

Vocations

Let There Be Light

Because few older houses have sufficient electric light plugs, an electrician undertook the task of installing new ones, and thus developed a permanent job.

His charges were scaled low enough so that everybody could afford as many plugs as desired. Such a service gladdened many a householder, as well as providing a good income for the electrician. —W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Too Familiar!

Service Station Attendant: "Where's your radiator cap?"
Motorist: "On the front end of my car; but please don't call me Cap."

Back to Civilization

Slowly the raft drifted with the flow of the sea. One of the shipwrecked sailors looked into the sky.

"Cheer up," he called, "we can't be far from civilization 'cos a couple of bombers have just gone over."—London Daily Mirror.

Financial Independence

"Dad, I have managed to raise two dollars."

"Good—a youth should try as early as possible to make himself independent of his father. What did you do to get it?"

"Borrowed it from mother."—Long Beach Sun.

Too Formal

A little knot of people stood on the wind-swept shore gazing toward the ship that was sending up signals of distress. One of them, an elderly lady, was becoming very concerned. "But can't something be done for them?" she asked a near-by life-saving official.

"Yes, madam," he replied, "it will be quite all right. We'll send a line for the crew to come ashore."

"Good gracious!" she exclaimed. "Must they have a formal invitation first?"

Sunbonnet Sue

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: If rain didn't return water taken from oceans by evaporation they would dry up in 3,000 years. Here, at last, is the solution to the submarine problem.

Los Angeles Times: If history has to repeat itself, how about running through a few of the duller passages for a breather?

Humorist: "Spinach should be prepared with great care," a chef tells us. Wash thoroughly. The sand is useful for filling sand-bags.

Detroit News: Mr. Paasikivi returns to Finland from Moscow carrying two umbrellas. For once it's nice to see a small nation come out of a conference with something.

A Verse for Today . . .

Depart from evil, and do good; and dwell for evermore.—Ps. 37:27.

A Word a Day

Cabalistic

Example: "Our friends of the ancient craft of Masonry, it may be, have discovered the key which unlocks the *cabalistic* code to a secret of the inner chamber." (Extract from "North . . South . . East . . West" column, The Christian Science Monitor.)

Test: Without looking below, test your vocabulary by underlining the synonym of the word italicized above:

nefarious	cryptogrammatic
mysterious	unspoken
cipher	never-written

Pronunciation: *Kabb-a-liss'-tik* (first *a* short as in cat, second as in sof*a*, *i*'s short as in it; secondary accent on first syllable).

Derivation and definition: This adjective is derived through the French *cabale* and Late Latin *cabbala* from the Hebrew *gabblah*, "mysterious doctrine," applying especially to a mystical interpretation of Scripture.

However, owing to the esoteric words which seeped out about the groups which delved into the mysteries, our word "cabal" easily came to suggest a group gathered for secret machinations or intrigue. In fact, the idea of a small and secret faction promoting private ends by intrigue was strengthened in the time of Charles II by his so-called "Committee of Foreign Affairs," whose names—by a striking coincidence—began with the letters which form the word "cabal" (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale).

Nevertheless, with "cabalistic" we go back to the fundamental sense of "occult, mysterious, secret, dark, mystical, abstruse, recondite, enigmatical, inscrutable."

Odds and Ends

"Candy" from Trees

In tropical areas a young bamboo shoot is regarded as a delicious tidbit.

"Believe It or Not!"

The world's population increases a cityful each day—about 100,000. In a month's time, a metropolis as big as Chicago is gained.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Mirrors Are Made?

Any smooth surface that can reflect light may serve as a mirror. The first mirrors were the still waters of lakes and pools. Later the ancients learned to use the reflecting power of polished surfaces. The ancient Egyptians used mirrors of bronze. In Rome, mirrors of polished silver and panels of a hard black stone called obsidian were used.

It is not known exactly when the first mirrors of glass were made. The records indicate that mirrors of glass coated with lead were made about six centuries ago. Three hundred years later, the Venetians discovered the art of making mercury-coated mirrors. For some time after the process was discovered, practically all glass mirrors were made by putting a coat of a white metal popularly known as "silver" on the back. This metal, however, was not silver but rather an amalgam of mercury and tin foil. This made an excellent and lasting type of mirror, but weeks were required for the manufacture of a mirror, and the process was expensive.

In recent years it has become a general practise to make mirrors by spraying the glass with a solution of silver nitrate and then covering the silver with a coat of dark-colored, quick-drying paint. By this process mirrors can be made and ready for use in a single hour.

Mirrors are used not only for the common household purpose of "seeing ourselves as other see us," but also in microscopes, telescopes, headlights, and in countless other pieces of scientific and industrial apparatus.

Also, there is a vogue for the use of mirror glass in accessories and furniture to add brightness and the illusion of depth to a room.

A MIRRORED BOOK END

Not only the familiar silver mirror glass is used for these decorative purposes but also glue, gunmetal, and amber mirror glass are frequently utilized, adding color as well as sparkle to the atmosphere of the room.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'A Little Child Shall Lead Them'

(Items from the About Town Column, Kansas City Times)

Kansas City, Mo.

When Mr. and Mrs. John Quigley, Ambassador Hotel, and their family were in San Francisco not long ago, 7-year-old Ruth Quigley went to the town's most expensive flower shop, picked out a beautiful corsage, ordered it delivered to her mother and handed the clerk a dime in payment. The bouquet reached Mrs. Quigley, who investigated, then hurried around to the florist to pay the remainder of the cost.

"Thanks, but that corsage is already paid for," the florist said. "A dime is a lot of money to a child, and her thought for you is settlement of her account with us."

Rex Harlow reports that he saw a bright-eyed little boy shove two extra mills to the cashier of the Midland theater as he bought a ticket the other day. When she looked surprised, the youngster exclaimed:

"Don't you remember? I owe you those two mills because I didn't have them when I came to see 'The Wizard of Oz.'"

Ed DeLong, former Kansas Citian, lives in Princeton, N. J., near the home of Professor Einstein, the noted physicist. The small daughter of the DeLong household was late in returning from school one day. Investigation showed she had paid a formal call on Einstein and De-Long wrote an amused story in a New York paper about the fact.

Two or three days later he met Professor Einstein on the street and the latter said:

"I was entertained by your story, Mr. DeLong; but you missed the point, didn't you?"

"Why?" Ed queried.

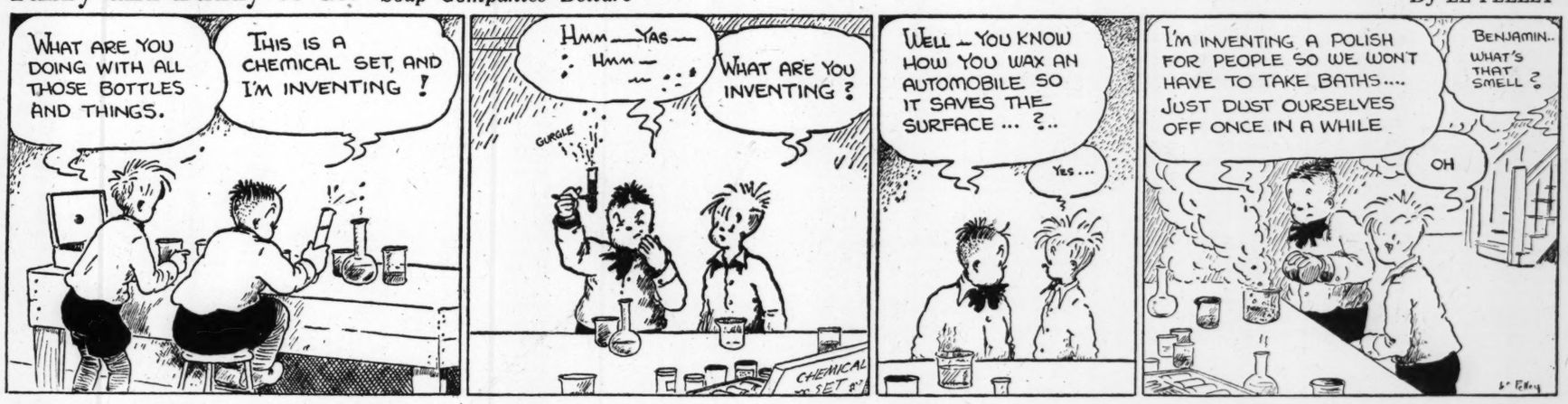
"The reason your little girl called on me," Einstein explained, "was to ask me to help her with her arithmetic lesson."

And There Are!

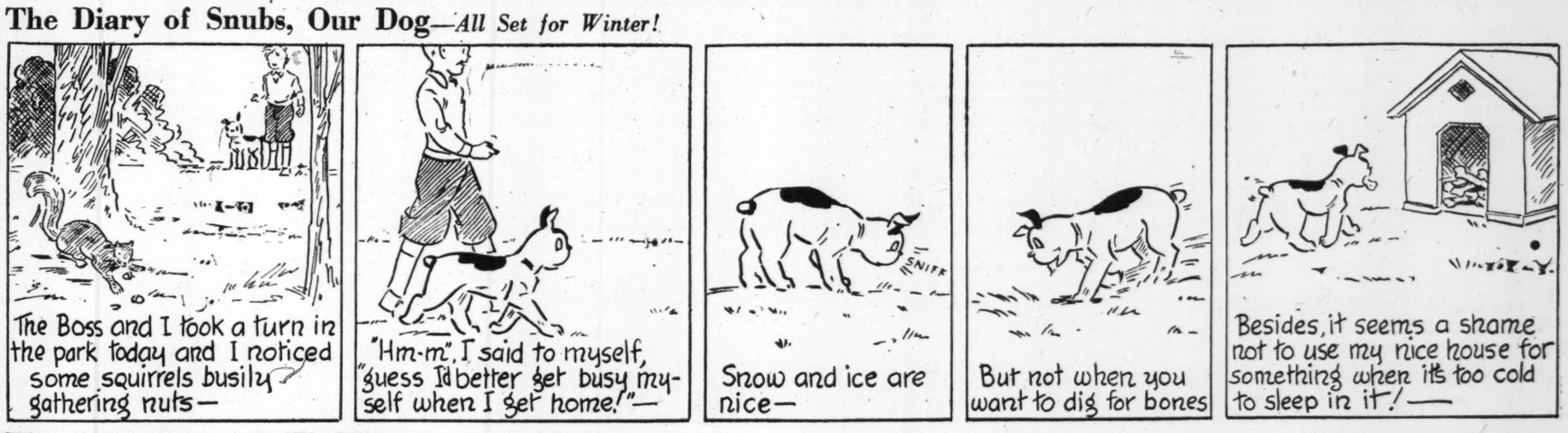
"Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people."—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Soap Companies Beware*

By LE PELLEY

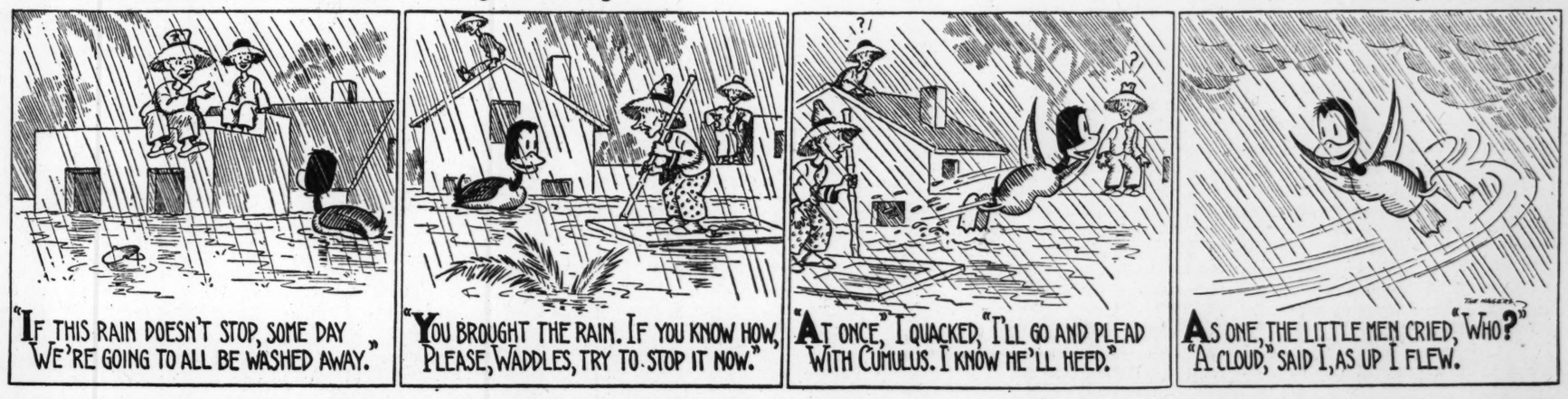

WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH ALL THOSE BOTTLES AND THINGS.
THIS IS A CHEMICAL SET, AND I'M INVENTING !
HMM—YAS—HMM—
WHAT ARE YOU INVENTING ?
GURGLE
CHEMICAL SET
WELL—YOU KNOW HOW YOU WAX AN AUTOMOBILE SO IT SAVES THE SURFACE ... ?..
YES...
I'M INVENTING A POLISH FOR PEOPLE SO WE WON'T HAVE TO TAKE BATHS.... JUST DUST OURSELVES OFF ONCE IN A WHILE
BENJAMIN.. WHAT'S THAT SMELL ?
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set for Winter!*


The Boss and I took a turn in the park today and I noticed some squirrels busily gathering nuts—
"Hm-m", I said to myself, "guess I'd better get busy myself when I get home!"—
SNIFF
Snow and ice are nice—
But not when you want to dig for bones
Besides, it seems a shame not to use my nice house for something when it's too cold to sleep in it!—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Enough Is Enough*

By THE HAGERS


"IF THIS RAIN DOESN'T STOP, SOME DAY WE'RE GOING TO ALL BE WASHED AWAY."
"YOU BROUGHT THE RAIN. IF YOU KNOW HOW, PLEASE, WADDLES, TRY TO STOP IT NOW."
"AT ONCE," I QUACKED, "I'LL GO AND PLEAD WITH CUMULUS. I KNOW HE'LL HEED."
AS ONE, THE LITTLE MEN CRIED, "WHO?" "A CLOUD," SAID I, AS UP I FLEW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Baltic Chess

The pieces on the chessboard between Finland and the Soviet Union are as numerous as those moved in many a diplomatic game between Powers of more nearly equal resources. And neither side seems willing to upset the table and call the game off. In this fact both pay tribute to the continuing force of moral opinion in world affairs: Finland by the faith its leaders place in that force, Russia by reluctance to antagonize it.

Finland's position is complicated by the interests of Norway and Sweden in certain of the concessions asked by Russia. The Finns might seriously impair the position of the entire Scandinavian bloc by unwise or too ready concessions to the Soviet Union. They would in this way jeopardize their future as an independent state, for it is in such unity of purpose as these small States can preserve that their individual security is best assured against infringement by Great Powers.

Finland is probably correct in assuming Russia will not go to war to enforce its demands. It is plain that Russia has other weapons than those of overt physical destruction with which to fight for what it wants of Finland. True, mobilization is the foremost of these. But mobilization in this case appears to be intended not so much to frighten the Finns into agreement as to impose on them an enormous expense of counter-mobilization. The cost to Finland may be reflected in internal economic difficulties which might force the Government to seek means of relaxing the tension between it and Moscow.

As the Finnish delegation left Moscow to return to Helsingfors, the Finnish Government stressed its hope that negotiations could be resumed. The Finns say they have already shown willingness to fill so much of the Russian order that it is inconceivable the talks will be allowed to break down over a few remaining points. The return of the delegation may result in a wider understanding of their full significance, since the Finnish Premier has decided to call in all Parliamentary groups, and not merely their leaders, for consultation before the delegation goes again to Moscow.

This move evidently is intended to meet Russian charges that a few men in the Finnish Government are obstructing agreement, and that if the Finnish Parliament were aware of the points at issue, Finnish opinion would insist on their being cleared up. This appraisal might not prove accurate, of course, were those points debated simply on their merits. It must be harder for the Finns than for the rest of the currently non-expansionist world, to understand Russia's sudden need of naval bases, territory, and controls which tends to upset the security of a hitherto peace-favored group of nations.

But the points will hardly be debated on their simple merits. So long as Russia presses its demand without recourse to war, Finland doubtless will exercise extreme self-discipline and restraint within its own borders and an adroitly bold policy without.

Millennium for Machinery

"Space was provided in every barn to store the farm machinery."

This was the observation, not of a farmer, but of the First Lady of the land after visiting a Farm Security Administration project in Tennessee. Has the millennium arrived!

It was not like that in the olden days—certainly not on the best of farms in the best of worlds in our boyhood on an up-State New York farm. Quite the contrary.

Back in those easygoing days the barn was big. But did all the farm tools get in when their vacation time came 'round in the Fall? They did not. The barn was too full of hay, oats, cornstalks, colts, calves, and cows. The farm machinery was the Orphan Annie of the farm. Of course, they "intended" to take it in before snow fell—even if the barn was full—but somehow nobody "got around to it." Yes, the lean-to shed would have been a good place to store it, but the sheep monopolized that.

Not so today. Farm machines have a machine age to thank for more solicitude and better treatment. No one would think of leaving an expensive reaper and binder out in the rain and the hail and the snow—nor a tractor, nor a motor truck. Somehow, room is found in the barn, or on many modernized farms like the one Mrs. Roosevelt refers to, in a building especially built for machine storage.

Hail to such progress! Yet you should have seen how graceful the hayrack looked draped with snow and towering above the tallest drift, like the well-sweep of Whittier's "Snow Bound." And the sprawling cultivator had the outlines of a big potato-bug. The upright cutter-bar of the mowing machine might have been mistaken for the mast of a sailboat. And the sheep made their friendly paths in the snow around the farm machinery in graceful detours on their way to the haystack and the brook in the pasture. Machinery didn't last as long as it should have in those days, and it shouldn't have been left out to rust—but that was before the farm machinery millennium!

Still the Lowest Toll

If Boston's Sumner Tunnel tolls are increased to 20 cents per vehicle, as proposed in order to overcome annual losses, the fee still will be the lowest in the United States for a vehicular tube.

At the 15-cent fee the tunnel continues to show an annual deficit of upwards of $400,000, all of which, until this year when the Legislature appropriated $50,000, was levied on Boston real estate, representing 30 cents in the tax rate.

Recently, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau suggested a five-cent boost would cut the tunnel deficit by $275,000, unless the law of diminishing returns curtailed volume. In a welcome display of unanimity, the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, the Taxpayers' Alliance, the Real Estate Exchange, and even the big automobile organizations (usually steadfast against tolls) have endorsed a year's trial of the higher fee.

Under the statute authorizing the tunnel, such a trial is certainly in order; for the plain intent of the Legislature was to allow the Mayor and the Department of Public Works some latitude in finding that toll which would return the highest possible revenue.

Boston decidedly should not remain apathetic to this annual deficit. A graduated toll, based on the number of passengers in a car, a commuter's ticket, at reduced rate, or any of the devices used in some other cities might be tried. With the interest of all focused on the problem, officials should be encouraged to seek the answer more actively.

Long-View Taxes

The new tax revision proposals of the United States Chamber of Commerce deserve the careful consideration of Congress at the January session. They represent in large part unfinished business left over from the previous session, for despite impressive arguments summoned by business for similar revision last Spring, Congress granted only partial and inadequate concessions.

The gist of these proposals is that they would reverse the tax policy of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. In recent years Congress, scouring the land for quick revenue and busy remembering the "forgotten man," has more and more converted the American tax system, particularly as it applies to corporations and to wealthy individuals, into a heads-I-win-tails-you-lose arrangement which had the effect of discouraging the very operations taxed and of ultimately drying up the sources. Business protested, but the protest was taken as academic in face of the desire for immediate revenue.

It now appears from the record that the warnings have in considerable part proved too true. Following the revision of the capital gains tax in 1932 and 1934, for instance, the total revenue from this source, even at the higher rates, has tended downward. The undistributed profits tax contributed to the cornucopia of corporate dividends declared at the end of 1936 but probably also accelerated the slump in business a year later as corporations had smaller backlogs of cash after their heavy dividend payments.

Likewise the abrupt hoisting of individual surtax rates has slowed investment by wealthy men, and such petty takings as resulted from cutting off permission to carry over net losses or to declare consolidated dividends has to an undefined extent discouraged corporate enterprise. The whole program has been politically analogous to the pricing policies of those short-sighted businesses which try to skim as much from the consumer in a hurry as possible, and so prevent the development of their own market.

In short Congress should give serious consideration to the Chamber's tax proposals if only in the interest of ultimate maximum revenue.

Thinking Toward Peace

Constructive peace thinking has not been entirely submerged even by the advent of war. This is proved by the growth of the Federal Union movement in Great Britain and elsewhere. Founded not much more than a year ago, this organization is able to report that it now has upwards of fifty branches in various parts of Britain. Most of these are in the south, but in the north also, especially in Bolton, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, the movement is making rapid progress.

It has gained supporters in every walk of life. Mr. J. B. Priestley shows the hold it exercises over bold and ranging imaginations; the Archbishop of York represents the church; Dr. Vaughan Williams, music; General Sir Ernest Swinton, the Army; Mr. Ernest Bevin, the trade unions; Sir Richard Gregory, the world of natural science; and so on and so forth. There is almost no end to the list of famous people who now endorse the policy of a firm democratic union of peace-loving, peace-respecting nations.

The significance of these developments can hardly be exaggerated. It is time today for people to begin thinking peace, firm in a determination, when the opportunity comes, to establish a lasting, just, and settled order.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bible in the Schools

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I went to school I remember that the Bible was read every morning. Then we said either the Twenty-third Psalm or the Lord's Prayer in unison, and, though I was not reverent in those days, this form (if that was all it was) made an impression on me and I had respect for it deep in my heart.

Creeds or beliefs do not need to be taught in the schools, but carefully selected portions from the Bible seem to me not only ethical but educational, these to be read without comment. A great deal of moral idiocy might be prevented in this way.

I remember visiting in a family that held to the custom of family prayers on Sunday. Another family said the Lord's Prayer at the table every morning, but these devotions have disappeared almost entirely. We have so much else to claim our attention—no time is left to seek first the kingdom of God; hence, we are where we are today in world conditions. The material kingdom seems to have arrived first, but, alas, how temporal are the things of this kingdom! H. C.

Melrose, Mass.

"Christian Brotherhood"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A year or two ago you published a letter which strongly criticized Great Britain for remaining neutral in the struggle for freedom in Spain. Today when the world is threatened with the extinction of all spiritual values and Great Britain and France, although no more directly threatened than America, are willingly giving their all to save their weaker brethren from tyranny and enslavement, it is well that the people of America should know that their attitude of neutrality, seems to us to fall very short of the high ideals of Christian brotherhood. This is a war against the powers of darkness and whether it be the voice of the individual or of the nation, who can say: "It is not my affair"? (Am I my brother's keeper?)

London HENRY THURSTON DALE

Maelstrom

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Keep us out of war." "How can we stay out of war?" That seems to be the main purpose of many people today. It is a human and a very understandable reaction to the war in Europe. One would not deliberately be drawn into a maelstrom. But considered judgment impels the thought: What can we do to strengthen the forces of right? What can we do to support order?

Lincoln's thought at the time of the Civil War wasn't: How can we get out of sacrificing? but, How can we bring about the greatest human good? Lincoln's vision and sense of the great imponderables are badly needed today. PHYLLIS PARTRIDGE

Ithaca, N. Y.

"Reserves"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested to note that Roger Babson, economist, in speaking before the National Business Conference in Babson Park recently, closed his remarks on the European situation with suggestions to investors "to be leary of stocks known as 'war babies' but to hold good stocks." "Above all," he said, "lay up spiritual and physical reserves and train your children to do likewise as well as to have a useful education."

Melrose, Mass. C. H. E.

Foundation for Neutrality?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wars would be reduced to a minimum if the common people were allowed to decide. Let America blaze the trail towards peace. The adoption of a war referendum (not applied in the case of invasion) would be the only safe foundation for absorbing the evils resulting from any neutrality legislation that may be devised.

CLIFFORD R. JOHNSON

Staten Island, N. Y.

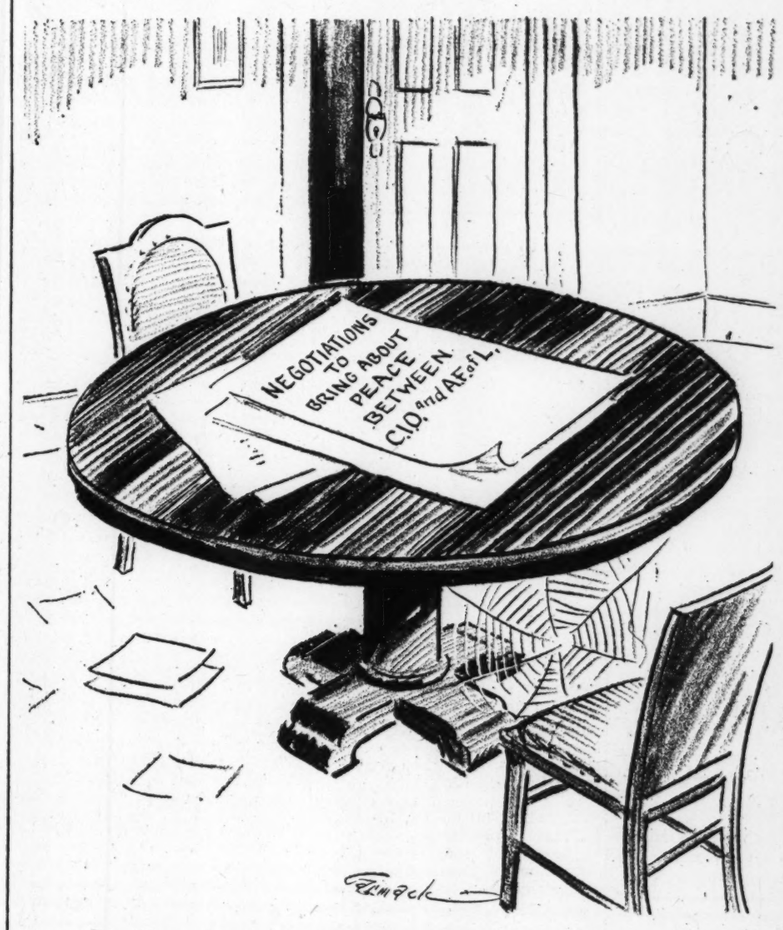
Pacifism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is a curious feature of pacifism that its exponents invariably tar both sides with the same brush. In that way they excuse themselves for supporting neither.

Virden, Manitoba G. E. C.

Unemployment at Its Worst



The House That Is Part of Us

When my father had been married a dozen years or so, he decided he wanted a house in the country. Now if a rich man comes to a decision like that, it is comparatively simple: he hires an architect and a contractor to lay out an estate finished with swimming pool and stables; spends several years showing it to his friends; and then, finding it complete and therefore dull, escapes to Europe, leaving it to face winter nights shuttered and lonely, with only the caretaker's light to shine across the snow. But Dad was not a rich man.

"There's only enough in the bank for a piece of land," he told the assembled family when he announced his plans.

"But shelter!" we cried. "We'll need a house!"

Father blinked at us thoughtfully over his newspaper.

"Yes," as if in a dream, "there will be a house. Not a mortgaged house. A house that will belong to us and be part of us." A pause, then very quietly, "I shall build it myself."

And he did.

* * *

A site for the house was not discovered until 1929. For two years we had been searching, trailing country roads when oaks were crimson; skiing through the hush of drifted winter woods; tramping in April over new-plowed, sweet-smelling earth. Late one summer afternoon we found it. It was a strip of property running along the top, and half-way down the sides, of a cliff overlooking Mendota village in Minnesota. In the valley below we saw the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers flowing from under the spans of two great bridges. Towers of Minneapolis on one side and St. Paul on the other rose beyond opposite bluffs, near enough to be conveniently accessible, yet far enough distant to shine like enchanted cities and be beautiful. Behind us rolled fields of yellow grain, rising and dipping, rising . . . and dipping, as a slow swelling and diminishing of a symphony. As we stood looking, poplar shadows lengthened across the cool grass. We heard a river-steamer paddle-wheel. Silence. Then bells in the old village belfry sent out a final silver chiming as the sun dropped out of sight.

Here was the place for our home. Next day it was ours.

Half-way down the hill a small neglected farmhouse huddled in a yard full of rusted bed springs and auto parts. Its last occupants had been squatters who stuffed rags in broken windows. Refuse had been tossed out the front door. It was sagging desolately, yet under peeling plaster a sturdy framework of beams held firm.

* * *

Two centuries ago when Mendota was a frontier outpost; when the Mississippi divided two vast territories, Missouri and Michigan; when Fort Snelling was called Fort St. Anthony and the Minnesota River was known as the St. Peter, French Joseph Boudette nailed those beams in place with hand-cast iron pegs, brought from distant Quebec by oxcart and barge. His tiny bride, Maxine, came with him on that trip, too, carrying in a little bag seedlings for the first apple trees to be planted in Minnesota. Maxine lived in the village inn—a stage-coach inn it was—while her husband built the home, but every week she walked up to tend her young orchard, knowing fruit would be hard to get when winters cut Mendota from communication with the outside world.

For a hundred and fifty years after Maxine and Joseph were gone from the scene, their gray cottage and gnarling trees watched history move by. . . . The pioneer moved west. Minnesota was taken into the Union with a star to represent her in the flag. A drone of Chicago-bound airplanes broke upon the stillness. The little house was forgotten, and Maxine's apples and lilacs ran wild.

During the first years we owned the place Dad trimmed back that rampant garden and restored the cottage. Square-paned windows and shutters came out of the attic. The kitchen stoop was paneled with inexpensive pine. The interior saw once more old pine chairs, rag rugs, pewter.

The family lived in the cottage while my father made plans for a new house—a house to rest on the edge of the cliff where Minnesota winds are always blowing. Great chimneys it would need for roaring December fires, and solid timber, and stout field-stone walls. Month after month he bent over his drawing board with pencil and ruler. Then he took out scissors and paste and made a perfectly-scaled model from his plans. How exact it was! By lifting off the top, you could see the rooms inside with tiny hinged doors and miniature stairways. The building, a rectangular central unit with wings on either end, was to follow the hill edge and the view. Rooms on the second floor had slanting ceilings. The whole was carefully proportioned to preserve a simplicity in line, and a lowness, and windows were large as possible.

When his model was satisfactory to the smallest detail, Dad, though he had never been trained to work with his hands, dug the foundation and began to build. For five years he toiled without stopping, rising at six every day, working at the office until five, then building the house far into the night. The hottest day in July, the coldest in January, found him there sawing and pounding. Occasionally an unskilled workman would help hoist stones into place with the pulley, or lift heavy beams, but most of the work Dad did alone, from cutting window frames and fitting the glass, to the electric wiring, to the kitchen cupboards. Each corner, each hidden joint, was neat.

* * *

But how slowly it went! Half a day to fit a lock, two months to put up a four-flue chimney! Whenever possible, salvaged materials were used. Much of the lumber was old and had to be sorted and recut; a slow process; stone came from the old Fort Bridge, tiling from a bank.

As years dragged on we began to wonder if we were ever going to move in. When finally the last wall was painted ivory and the weathervane of wild geese set flying, we could only stare half-convinced like people to whom Paradise has suddenly been revealed. The house was complete.

Complete, did I say? No, it will never be quite finished, which is why, as Dad predicted, it has become part of our lives. For as long as we can hold a hammer or lift a trowel, there will always be something there to make more beautiful. N. T. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Prohibition Again?

Another war is still going on—the war to make America dry again.

Eyes centered on economic and now international problems, most people have forgotten that the dry forces have never accepted as final the decision of 1933. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president of the W. C. T. U., told its convention at Rochester that of 9,000 local option elections since repeal, 7,000 had been won by the drys.

She and her persistent co-workers are not forecasting just when national prohibition will come again, but they are perfectly certain on this one point: "It will come."

No issue is more persistent than this one. It took 50 years and a World War to achieve national prohibition, and 14 years to rescind it. For six years now the battle has gone on to bring about its return.

This seems to be one war in which there is no armistice and no treaty of peace, a war in which captured territory remains forever "irredenta," subject to siege and recapture at any time.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

Setback to Pensions

Payment of reasonable pensions to the needy aged should be encouraged by all means. Simple humanitarianism demands it and there is no valid argument against it in these days of enlightened civilization. The chief danger to this movement appears to lie in overly optimistic promoters who do not seem to realize such payments must come from the already over-burdened taxpayers. Setting their objectives too high, these promoters really give the cause of old-age pensions a setback.—*Capper's Weekly.*

The Wide Horizon

Palestine's Laboratory

By Adelaide Stedman

JERUSALEM

The war has removed Palestine from the front page. Nevertheless, while the present bitter strife is going on, Jewish immigrants, who have streamed in from all over the world, must go ahead with the business of living, and find a way to exist in this arid, difficult land, the whole of it no larger than Wales.

How they are managing to survive has not been discussed as much as the ideological and political feuds which have turned the Promised Land into the Too-Much-Promised Land. Yet the economic side of the Palestinian experiment may prove significant.

Immigrants have created one entirely new city, Tel Aviv, which has a population of 150,000. Haifa has been transformed from a little town into a big one, and all over the countryside there have sprung up Zionist agricultural communities, where from 40 to 1,000 human beings have settled on land, inside barricades, and are carrying on much in the manner of American settlers in the early 1800's.

In these towns and settlements, men and women from all of the countries of eastern and central Europe, and a sprinkling from the western democracies, are trying to adapt and improve upon the economic ideas they have brought with them to their new life in Palestine.

* * *

As a result three economic systems, the profit system, co-operatives, and outright collectivism, are being re-tested by settlers living in amity side by side, wrestling with the same problems.

Living on land held in trust for the Jewish people by the Zionist National Fund, these people with undoubted economic aptitude are trying out various theories with a possibility of variation and change, not possible in larger and more traditional units.

Here, where everything must perforce be new, and where each immigrant group is allowed to make its own choice of economic method, risks are taken and sacrifices made which would not be possible in groups with other backgrounds and other necessities.

In Palestine ideas must work. The great majority of immigrants cannot either return to their former homes or go elsewhere. The money contributed by Zionists everywhere dare not be wasted. Many are dedicated to the determination to make Zion a homeland, which will indeed "blossom as the rose." Everywhere men and women are working with almost superhuman zeal to produce better dates, better olives, finer oranges—struggling over the problems of marketing and distribution.

Each economic method has its passionate adherents, all claiming sufficient margin of success to justify continuance. Here in the colonies populated by people who have come under Marxian influence, private property does not exist; each individual worker, regardless of the type of labor performed, shares equally with every other. The more moderate economic adventurers live in co-operative units dotted with small family homes. Still others are carrying on each for himself.

And because of the necessity of the Jewish immigration, and of the appeal to Zionist idealists of the homeland idea, in every settlement and town there are men and women of trained intellect doing jobs which ordinarily are performed by the uneducated and inept. Under all three systems, first-class economic thinkers have become hewers of wood and drawers of water, with the consequence that some surprising improvements in technique have followed. Perhaps never before have so many educated men and women been obliged not only to theorize, but to perform the functions of manual labor.

* * *

In the agricultural settlements no outside governmental agency has to endeavor to inculcate culture. These groups demand music, literature, and the theater.

In one of the larger settlements, established for a few years, but where the day-by-day struggle for existence is still plainly visible, the guide threw open the door of one of the crude little buildings, revealing a room in which were hung about 15 really good paintings, in charge of a custodian.

"We have to give our children some idea of art," he explained simply.

Toscanini has testified to the Palestinian readiness for great music.

How to bring greater cultural opportunities to the agricultural worker is one of the problems for which solution is most eagerly sought.

Whatever may be the political rights and wrongs of the current situation,—and they seem like the old argument over the two sides of the shield, silver and golden, to depend largely on the point of view from which they are seen—nevertheless even while the battle is on, a great dedicated force is being turned toward economic experiment, and out of this laboratory may come some unexpected gifts.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

War or Humanity

Two opposing laws today seem at war: a law of blood and death, which by devising each day new methods of combat, forces peoples to be ever ready for the field of battle, and a law of peace, of work, of salvation, which is concerned only with delivering man from the scourges that assail him. One seeks only violent conquests; the other, the consolation of humanity. The latter places one human life high above all victories; the former would sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of one alone. The law of which we are the instruments seeks even in the face of carnage to heal the bleeding wounds of the law of war. . . . Which of these two laws will triumph over the other? Only God knows. But what we can know is that science will have made every effort by obeying the law of humanity, to extend the frontiers of life.—Translation of an extract from the inauguration speech of the Institut Pasteur, given by LOUIS PASTEUR at Paris in 1888.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Six U. S. Army Planes Fly to Brazilian Fete; Tension Eases in Belgium

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 15, 1939

U. S. Fliers Arrive at Brazilian Fete

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Five United States Army bombers arrived today to participate in celebration of Brazil's fiftieth anniversary as a Republic.

The planes arrived after a six-hour flight from Asuncion, Paraguay, where a sixth plane was delayed when three propellers were broken as it nosed into a muddy field on the take off. A seventh plane landed Puerto Alegre, 400 miles south of Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil in dual role at anniversary: Page 7.

War Summary: Tension Relaxes in Belgium

By the Associated Press

On the diplomatic front. Further relaxation of tension in Belgium was reflected in the restoration today of leaves for soldiers.

Cancellation of the three-days-a-month leave was ordered after King Leopold made his hurried trip Nov. 6 to The Hague to confer with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Other military precautions were taken then.

At sea neutral shipping losses mounted to 35 vessels with the torpedoing of the Norwegian tanker Kjoede near British waters.

On the Western Front minor skirmishes between French and German patrols were reported.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 19.

President Lays Jefferson Memorial Cornerstone

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone today for a $3,000,000 marble memorial to Thomas Jefferson and asserted in a brief address that the people of the United States today "are more than ever satisfied with the republican form of government."

Spain Restores Pay to Roman Catholic Clergy

MADRID (AP)—The Government today restored to the Roman Catholic clergy in Spain the payment of incomes by the State, a practice put into effect by the Vatican Concordat of 1851 and suspended by the Spanish Republic after the Revolution of 1931.

In addition to the 62,000,000 pesetas (about $6,200,000 at current rate) fixed by the Concordat as the State's annual appropriation to the clergy, today's decree appropriated additional funds to repair damage done to church property during the Civil War.

Retraining of Jobless Workers Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Conference on Labor Legislation proposed today that the Government set up a joint committee of employers and employees on the problem of retraining industrial workers thrown out of jobs by changes or dislocations of industry.

A conference committee recommended that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, appoint the committee. The retraining program would also be made available for skilled workers whose technique, the conference said, has become "rusty" because of unemployment during the depression.

British Arrest Jewish Refugees in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Palestine (AP)—Five hundred Jewish refugees, mostly from Poland and the first to arrive since the war, landed near Tel Aviv and were taken into custody by British officials, who said their entry was illegal.

Quezon Moves to Curb Alien Food Control

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon, participating in a celebration of the Philippine Commonwealth's fourth anniversary, declared today Filipinos should control the sale and distribution of foodstuffs.

The President said he would instruct authorities to refuse hereafter to issue permits for such stores to aliens. He did not mention Chinese residents, but his remarks apparently were aimed at them, as they control retail distribution of essential imported foodstuffs, mainly cheap canned milk.

Officials Fly to Inspect Naval Air Base Site

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five members of the House Naval Affairs Committee and high naval officials left today in two Navy planes for Corpus Christi, Texas, to inspect a site for a proposed $21,000,000 naval air training station.

Stops were scheduled at Atlanta, Ga., Pensacola, Fla., and New Orleans, La. The group expected to reach Corpus Christi Nov. 18 and spend three days there.

Australian Cabinet Member Sworn In on Visit to Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (CP)—J. V. Fairbairn, former Australian Controller of Civil Aviation, who is in Ottawa in connection with Empire air training plans, yesterday was sworn in at Government House here as Minister of State for Air as a result of the reshuffle of the Australian Government.

It is believed to be the first time in history a Minister of one Dominion has taken the oath of office while in another Dominion. A cable from the Governor General of Australia to the Governor General of Canada requested that Mr. Fairbairn be sworn in. He was already a Privy Councillor in Australia.

The oath was administered by Sir Lyman Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, in the presence of the Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir. Mr. Fairbairn arrived here Oct. 31, and has since been engaged with British, Canadian, and New Zealand air officials in mapping a plan by which aviators from the sister Dominions and the United Kingdom may receive their advanced training in Canada.

Better Cruisers Sought by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Acting Secretary Charles Edison said today the Navy was considering incorporating lessons from the European war in the designs of two new cruisers.

Without predicting they would be more powerful than Germany's raiding "pocket battleships," Mr. Edison told a press conference "we think that better types are possible."

The two cruisers, already appropriated for and named the Columbia and Cleveland, were to have been of 8,000 tons each, but Mr. Edison noted that provisions of the London treaty limiting them to this size had been suspended since the war started.

The Navy's General Board is in "no hurry" to start work on the two cruisers, Mr. Edison said, although all other warcraft for which Congress provided funds this year are on the ways or contracted for.

Mr. Edison commented that thus far the two 10,000-ton German raiders, the Deutschland and Admiral Scheer, have failed to show great worth.

The World At Your Fireside

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Bithanksgiving Sought at Harvard

Harvard students want two Thanksgivings.

Difference of opinion between two Harvard "grads"—one on Beacon Hill, the other in the White House—has caused some confusion about the Yard. Harvard's official holiday, in accord with Governor Saltonstall's proclamation, is the 30th; but nearly half of the students are from states loyal to the President. Of course, many live too far away to go home; but several thousand have homes in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. These "unfortunate Harvard men" who are to be "kept from their families" because of the "pettiness" of the Governor (in the words of William H. Burke, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Committee) have done the usual thing: formed a protest committee. Starting tomorrow, they will begin to crusade for two official Harvard holidays.

As for the other students—well, they would be perfectly willing to take an extra day off from studies.

F. R. Sullivan Appointed As Suffolk Sheriff

Frederick R. Sullivan, a Boston insurance broker who is more widely known as a member and former Chairman of the Boston School Committee, today became the new Sheriff of Suffolk County

He was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Dowd, whose removal had been sought by the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Dowd had been charged with extorting money from his employees and with "selling jobs" at the Courthouse and Jail in return for contributions to a campaign fund. He resigned on Monday a few minutes before his removal trial was to begin.

Preparing for Trial

As Mr. Sullivan was being given the oath of office by Governor Saltonstall at the State House, District Attorney William J. Foley was interviewing additional witnesses at the Courthouse preparatory to presenting criminal evidence against Mr. Dowd to the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

Testimony given Mr. Foley today, it is understood, included a statement by John Casey, a deputy Sheriff, that he had paid $2,500 for his job in addition to giving up $700 to which he was entitled from the deputy sheriff's pool of fees.

Another Sheriff's employee, Anthony Indrisano, is understood to have told the District Attorney that he was ordered by another Sheriff's official who has been accused by the Bar Association to "put $500 on the line."

Pay or 'Don't Stay'

"Those that don't pay don't stay," Mr. Indrisano said he had been told. Therefore, he added, he paid.

The new Sheriff announced that he intended to "do my best to give a good administration," but made no criticism of the actions of his predecessor. He said he planned to confer later in the day with the Special Sheriff, Daniel A. Whelton, who has been Acting Sheriff since Monday, to learn what his new job actually entails.

Governor Saltonstall was more

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Farm Question Goes to Town, Grange Is Told

Steady purchasing rests in cities, Taber says, citing need of bettering re-employment.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 15—As the first great step toward agricultural prosperity, industry should be freed from handicaps and the unemployed in the cities helped to get back jobs, Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, declared today in opening the 73rd annual session of the farm fraternity.

Farm men and women from 36 states are here to deliberate on the problems of the people engaged in agriculture. But their highest official turned their attention away from their own acres to city tenements. He said he did it for practical, economic reasons.

"As long as we have 10,000,000 unemployed, we cannot have steady purchasing power for farm products," Mr. Taber reminded his audience. "The best customer the American farmer ever has had or ever can have is well-paid and well-employed labor. The farmer is concerned in larger pay rolls because as they go up, farm prices will keep pace."

On the other hand, Mr. Taber did not hold out business recovery as the panacea for farm ills. He, with other farm leaders and economists, has been emphasizing for some years the need of economic balance among the three great groups of the Nation—industry, labor, and agriculture. At the present time, he holds, they are not in proper adjustment. That is, as Mr. Taber and many others see it, farmers do not get their fair share of the national income.

The Grange leader cited figures of the United States Department of Agriculture to prove his point. During the last decade the average purchasing power of the farm dollar (based on a comparison with its average purchasing power in five prewar years) was 78 per cent, according to these computations. And the farm dollar now is worth a little less than it was at the beginning of the decade, showing that the problem is not solving itself, he noted. This brought him back to the unemployment problem.

"The farm dollar is 22 per cent below par, and it is more than a coincidence," he said, "that approximately 20 per cent of the Nation's labor is unemployed.

"Such disparity cannot be corrected by legislation alone. Until labor and industry will meet agriculture in solving this problem, depression will continue."

No Magic Wand

In any case, there is no magic wand that will raise farm prices, Mr. Taber cautioned. The much-debated AAA? Necessary now, but not a permanent solution, in the opinion of the Grange Master.

"The farmer as taxpayer must share in the added costs of production brought about by the Wages and Hours legislation, the Wagner Act, the Social Security Act, WPA, and other measures. As long as the present program continues, the farmer is entitled to the same treatment as other groups." By this, he indicated, he meant adjustment payments.

While the AAA is retained, the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

Byrd Ship Starts for Pole With Philadelphia First Stop

Just as the dawn sent a rosy flush along the horizon, the North Star, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd's "flagship" of the two-boat fleet headed for the South Pole, cast off lines at the Army Base pier and slipped quietly into the harbor en route for a first stop at Philadelphia.

Without the "Anchors Aweigh" by a 50-piece band of the Works Projects Administration, the farewells of relatives and friends, or "we're off for the Pole" sound movies by the principals of the expedition—such as was staged in what became a "dress rehearsal" late yesterday afternoon — the North Star got under way to a few crisp orders from the bridge and repeated down the line to the sailors who cut the final ties with Boston.

Just Another Voyage

On board were the crew of 44 under Lieutenant Commander Isak Lystad and 30 members of the natural scientific staff of the Government-directed expedition. To the crew, which has sailed the Seattle, Wash., to Alaska supply run in their tour of duty for the Department of the Interior this was just one more voyage, headed south into the Antarctic instead of north into the Arctic. The on-the-ice party, which will dig in at the East or West Bases, included a number of men who are embarking on polar life for the first time.

The sailing at 6:14 a. m. had something of the bleakness of the goal of the trip itself. South Boston was enveloped in a hush and alongside the North Star the silence was broken only by the low whine of the huskies awaiting their pans of breakfast. For'ard in the half-light bulked the Snow Cruiser, snugged down with heavy chains. A single light gleamed in the crow's nest.

Clutter of Gifts

Aboard the supply ship the crew went about its day's routine. Galley and social cabin were invitingly warm. In the social cabin some of the clutter of last-minute gifts and personal belongings was still in evidence.

Mute in one corner stood a large electric disc music player. One reporter expressed the hope the men had taken along plenty of nickels, dimes, and quarters to operate it. Among the 12 selections to be enjoyed off Little America were "Sailing in the Moonlight," "I Get Along Without You Very Well," "Blue Hawaii" and "Little Sir Echo."

After a halt in the outer harbor to make compass adjustments, the North Star headed for Philadelphia where she is to pick up two or three airplanes. Thence the route will be to the Panama Canal, possibly Valparaiso, then New Zealand and from there to the first base near the pole. Admiral Byrd said yesterday he would join the ship either at Philadelphia or at Panama, probably Panama, traveling by air.

North Star sails from Boston: Picture Page 13.

Whose New Order in China?

Wide World

United States Ambassador to Tokyo After Frank Criticism of Japan

Principals in the tense diplomatic play of forces in the Far East are shown, Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Tokyo, facing camera, right, is ready to take his plane after telling Japan's Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, with hat, that the United States would initiate economic pressure on Japan if the latter persisted in its present program in China. Mr. Nomura is accompanied by a secretary, back to the camera, while on the left, is an American secretary.

China's Mystery Army Jolt to Japan

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Behind the easing of tension between Tokyo and the British and French Governments, as reflected in the decision of the Western Governments to withdraw most of their troops from China, lies a tremendous change in Japan's political orientation.

This change has come about during the past few weeks. One circumstance that is forcing the hand of the Japanese Government is the activity of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who has spent the past months in a concentrated effort to raise a formidable army capable of driving the Japanese off Chinese soil. According to reports, this army, about which there has been considerable mystery, has reached vast proportions, and the Japanese Government is making every effort to settle its quarrel with the Western Governments and to get an all-China Government under Wang Ching-wei on its feet before General Chiang can open his new offensive.

Another reason for the change is the German entente with Soviet Russia, which rocked the whole basis of Japan's international setup and was far more sensational in its direct repercussion on the national life than the outbreak of the European war has proved.

Another incident of deep effect on the Japanese national thought was the American abrogation of the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation.

Incident Bores and Wearies

To these things might be added a more nebulous but in its way no less important feeling of dissatisfaction with the continued "incident" in China. It is hard to put a name to this feeling. It partakes a little of both boredom and war-weariness.

Two main factors stand out.

Firstly Japan feels suddenly more isolated and isolationist, after a long and cosy period of joint importance with Germany and Italy as an "Axis Power."

Secondly, Japan would like to set the Far East house in order to end war deprivations, endless quarrels in all directions, and industrial preoccupation with armament needs, all to the end that it may recover friendly trade and prosperity.

For a time, after the abrupt revelation of Soviet-German collaboration, it appears that Japanese leaders and public were alike too stupefied for coherent utterance. Abroad there was some effort to indicate that Japan was "in on the play" at least to a slight extent, and Russia's subsequent willingness to arrange a border armistice with Japan was made to appear a first step toward a reforming of some sort of Axis alignment, including all the original members plus Russia. But no one in Tokyo seems to have had any illusions on the matter.

The aversion to Bolshevism, carefully nurtured for many years by a variety of Japanese leaders who united on this one point if no other, was too great to overcome, even if anyone had desired to undertake the task.

Only a Truce

The border agreement brought relief from the fear that a Russia, free from the menace of Germany, would crash head on against Japan's belligerent Kwantung army, and on to Japan proper. But it was regarded as a truce only—not as a precursor to an era of Soviet-Japanese sweetness and light. And Russia's continued help to Nationalist China was not overlooked. Today everyone here seems entirely frank in the view that Germany let Japan down hard and that it is henceforth up to Japan to sink or swim by itself.

Last summer, when the writer visited Tokyo, there were great anti-British demonstrations, even against the British Embassy itself, and almost every telephone pole bore posters reading in English: "British withdraw yourselves from the new continent of Asia!"

There were big painted banners also, crowded with anti-British slogans.

Today the poles still bear tattered remnants of the posters not yet scraped off or washed away by rain, but they are the last reminders of a campaign now ended. No more anti-British banners appear, there are no more anti-British demonstrations, and while feeling toward foreigners is generally cool it is clear that Japan is welcoming the new British gesture as a possible step on the way to restoration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

As for the United States, which through Anglo-French action, is the only Nation left exerting pressure against Japanese expansion, that is regarded as one of the Nation's major problems and the press is full of argument as to what should be done to sweeten American feeling toward Japan.

Whether the American view will be modified since Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, returning recently from home leave, delivered a frank report on the state of American thinking on Japan and China remains to be seen. The speech at the time was candid in its statement that the American public had made its decision on Far Eastern issues against the Japanese side of the case, and that Japan's "new order" in Asia was construed by the American people as an effort to set up an exclusive monopoly for Japanese interests only.

Pot Bubbling

This moderate statement has had the pot bubbling over in all directions.

The Japanese-owned English language Japan Times trumpeted Japan's sincerity and went on:

"We may ask Americans if they have truly fathomed the significance of Japan's enterprise in the Continent. It is not a question of dollars and cents; it is not of concession grabbing or of mere material gains. It is a definite step toward Japan's destiny, backed by moral suasion and inspired by the noble mission of establishing permanent tranquillity in East Asia. . . . Until the other side psychologically changes its attitude, there will be no use of talking about understanding because it is for them to understand us."

The Japanese want to be understood; they have no idea that they should do any understanding. They think it is they alone who understand China, who know what is best for China and for all who deal in the Far East.

Timeless shivers in Japan: Page 6.

Japan in Attack On Southern China

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, Nov. 15

Fresh Japanese forces landed today on the Kwangtung Province Coast near Pakhoi and launched an assault.

Japanese headquarters said the force had landed at the southern port on the Gulf of Tonking and was pushing inland against Chinese defenders.

Lending support to the belief that a broader southern offensive finally had been launched was a statement by the Japanese Foreign Office that the "Government will adhere strictly to the policy hitherto pursued toward third powers."

Britain is interested in the Gulf of Tonking area because of its proximity to the big British base of Singapore.

Site of Japan's new troop landing: Page 6.

Antitrust Milk Case Pressed; Indictments for 41 Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, argued today before the Supreme Court that the Federal District Court at Chicago had acted incorrectly in dismissing the Government's antitrust suit against milk dealers in that area.

If the ruling were upheld, Mr. Arnold contended, it would have the effect of repealing the 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act as applied "to all business."

This legislation prohibits combinations in restraint of interstate trade. Mr. Arnold is in charge of enforcement of the law.

Mr. Arnold said the Federal District Court had quashed the indictments in the milk case on the ground that Congress had removed control of agriculture from the Sherman Act and placed the supervision in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"All there is to this case," Mr. Arnold asserted, "is whether there is a repeal by implication by reason of inconsistency between the Sherman Act and later agricultural legislation.

"This later legislation was passed in aid of the enforcement of the Sherman Act," he added. "There is no inconsistency."

This was one of the leading suits brought by the Justice Department in its recent campaign to enforce the 1890 Sherman Antitrust Law prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade.

The Government appealed from a decision by the Northern Illinois Federal District Court dismissing the litigation. Fifty-seven individuals, corporations, and organizations were charged with conspiracy to fix milk prices, control the supply, and suppress competition.

The District Court said the Sherman Act "embodies the philosophy of individualism and unrestrained competition" but that "the tendency of later legislation has embodied the philosophy of collectivism and control of harmful competition."

Price fixing found bar to milk accord: Page 2.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (AP)—Indictments charging conspiracy to maintain gasoline prices in violation of the Sherman antitrust laws named 39 oil companies and two petroleum associations today.

A Federal grand jury, which in five months heard more than 150 witnesses, accused the concerns of purchases from independent refiners at arbitrary prices calculated to eliminate competition between the two groups.

All of the companies operate in California, but the jury claimed effects of the conspiracy extended into Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. It listed the firms as controlling 95 per cent of all gasoline sold on the Pacific Coast.

Purchases were made by major companies, it was charged, on the understanding that the independents would, in return, maintain prices for the remainder of their gasoline at about the same level as that of major companies.

As a part of the conspiracy, it was charged, the defendants brought about organization of two associations, the Fair Practices Association and the Independent Refiners' Association of California, Inc. The two organizations were charged with furthering the conspiracy.

Major concerns indicted were Standard Oil Company of California, Texas Company, Richfield Oil Corporation, Shell Oil Company, Inc., Tide Water-Associated Oil Company, Union Oil Company of California and General Petroleum Corporation of California.

Others named were Gilmore, Rio Grande, Seaside, Signal, Sunset, Aromalene, R. R. Bush, California Oil & Refining, Century, Caminol, Eagle Oil & Refining, East-West Refining, El Camino, El Tejon Oil & Refining, Envoy Petroleum, Fletcher, Hancock, Harbor Refining, Kern, MacMillan Petroleum, Mercury Petroleum, Mohawk Petroleum, Olympic, Pan-Pacific, Triangle Oil & Refining, Petrol Corporation, White Star Oil & Refining, Rothschild, Estado, Exeter, Nurwalk, and Social.

Belgians Seek Way to Obtain U. S. Shipping

Envoy asks if implied ban on transfer to American neutrals is applicable to Europe.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — The Belgian Government today took preliminary steps to discover whether it can obtain under Belgian registry some inactive United States liners.

Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador, called on Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, to ask whether President Roosevelt's indicated disapproval of the proposed transfer of U. S. flag ships to American neutrals applied equally to European neutrals. He pointed out the strain on Belgium's economy caused by the cessation of U. S. maritime commerce in war danger zones.

This development introduces a new factor into the ship transfer problem, which is a vital test of whether American neutrality is to be administered rigidly or flexibly. From the viewpoint of critics of the proposed Panama transfer, the shift to Belgian registry might be almost equally evasive of the neutrality law's intent. On the other hand, an American neutral is not involved, and that was the objection advanced by President Roosevelt late yesterday in indicating that the transfers probably would not be permitted.

Should some U. S. lines ships be transferred to Belgian registry, they would probably concentrate on traffic to Europen neutral countries, not to belligerents. The purpose would be to reopen vital lines of communication to the smaller nations. Belgium has a very small merchant marine, while the Netherlands is more amply supplied, but both would be greatly interested in the proposed transfer.

Non Involvement Plan

With President Roosevelt placing an apparent veto on the transfer of United States merchant ships to Panama registry, on the ground of concern for the neutrality of Latin American countries, attention swings to the broader field of what may be called Hemispheric Non-involvement.

The Inter-American Economic and Financial Committee, a standing body of experts from the 21 New World Republics, had its opening official sessions here today, after having elected Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, as chairman. The group, which is composed mostly of experts resident in Washington, will sit in continuous session for the duration of the European war, seeking to set up barricades against economic disturbance.

Important Decision

However substantially all this inter-American work contributes to "hemispheric noninvolvement," it is still true that President Roosevelt's apparently final decision on the ship transfer matter is of even more importance. The President's decision did not effect merely eight ships, but the whole nature of neutrality enforcement. After Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Congressional leaders had impressed upon the President that enforcement must be of a firm and determined character, and it was apparent that public opinion would regard the ship transfer as an evasion of the Act, Mr. Roosevelt changed his prior indorsement of the transfer.

In doing so, he had to have some face-saving formula, and an ingenious one was produced. On Friday last, the President announced that he was more interested in the seamen thrown out of work by the effect of the Neutrality Law than in the ship companies. So far so good: the Executive's statement was a hint that he was going to decide against the transfer. Then, late yesterday, he was asked at press conference what developments there had been in the ship problem, and answered that reporters could see which way the wind was blowing. One correspondent answered for the corps to say that indeed they could.

On the Record

But to get the President more definitely on the record, a reporter said: "last week, Mr. President, you said you were bound by the letter of the law in regard to these transfers; do you think the transfers are in violation of the spirit of the law?"

The President replied that in part he believed the transfer did so violate the law's intent. And he added the second section of his face-formula. One point, he said, had not been discussed in the papers. Do we want to put any sister American Republic in any position which is different from our own on the subject of neutrality?

Transfer of United States ships to Panama registry, already authorized, were water over the dam, he said, and could not be prevented now. But—and these were the significant words—the more we think it over, continued President Roosevelt, the more we hesitate to put a Latin American country in such a position.

However, the formal rejection must come from the Maritime Commission.